THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 45. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The International Rowing Contest—Cuba Lost to Spain, According to Popular Opinion—The Carlist Risings in Europe—The Sale of Iron-Clads Interdicted.

FROM EUROPE.

The International Yacht Race.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The *Morning Post* has an editorial to-day on the coming international yacht race, and says:—"In a light wind and on smooth water there are several English yachts that may be relied upon to beat Mr. Bennett's yacht Dauntless at every point. The result of the recent race to Cherbourg and return, as a test, was marred by an accident to the Dauntless. The impression among yachtsmen is, that she does not stand to her canvas, and cannot compete successfully in heavy any more than she can in light weather; but, in going free, she probably would sail as fast or faster than on deep vessels. A yacht race around the Azores Islands offers a fairer chance to test the qualities of all vessels. If the Americans will not sail around the Isle of Wight, or Ireland, or on a short home course, rather than forego a trial let us race around the Azores."

Harvard and Oxford.

As the time for the international boat race between the Harvard and Oxford crews draws nigh, the excitement in sporting circles increases. Much of the space in the newspapers is given up to this subject.

The following extracts are made from to-day's journals:—

From the *Land and Water:*—The balance seems to favor the Oxford crew. If the Americans win we will not only learn their new style of rowing, but how to maintain it. If the Harvard crew win after six weeks' exercise, without doing their best at any time, it will be an aquatic revolution.

From the *Saturday Review:*—We do not attach any importance to the time made in training. If the Harvard crew win the race, we will acknowledge that our notions about our style of rowing are antiquated absurdities.

From the *Spectator:*—The opinions is in respect to the crews and in regard to the chances of victory are nearly even. The public are inquiring if the Americans have ever put out their whole strength. The course is a hard one, but the race is likely to be close. If the weather is bad the result will probably be in favor of Oxford. If good, the Harvards will win. A nice, slow English drizzle is the thing to take the heart out of the Americans. Regulations have been issued to keep the course clear for two hours before, and until the race is ended.

No Iron-Clad for Cuba.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—It is reported that the order for an iron-clad to proceed to Cuba, on account of the detention of British vessels by the Cuban authorities, has been countermanded.

The Contests in Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 21.—Notwithstanding the stories of invasion and insurrection, it is now believed that the Carlist movement is ended.

Brazil.

LISBON, Aug. 21.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived, bringing dates from that city to the 28th of July. President Lopez was at Assuria. He had plenty of provisions, but was short of arms and ammunition and other war material. The allied army had marched on and captured Villa Rica, and were preparing to storm Assuria. Barreiro was likely to become President at Asuncion.

Cuba Lost to Spain.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—*La France* of to-day says Cuba is lost to Spain, and the wisest thing Spain can do is take advantage of the present situation.

Political.

—Dr. Lees and Neal Dow are both to stump Ohio for the Temperance ticket.

—The Colorado election for delegates to Congress takes place September 14.

—The Nashville *Journal*, a Stokes organ, has suspended publication.

—It is surmised that ex-Senator Brown will receive the Conservative nomination for Governor of Mississippi. There will be no Democratic ticket.

—Curiosity is expressed in Ohio to see whether Vallandigham will take the stump for Pendleton. He must do it or lose caste among the Democracy.

—John Quincy Adams will accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts if tendered to him, though he does not desire it.

—The *Republican Banner* (Democrat), of Nashville, is disgusted with the New York *World* for claiming the result in Tennessee as a victory for the Democracy represented by the *World*.

—The Providence *Journal* says:—"The New York *Express* denies that Hon. James Brooks was either a leader or a member of the old Know-Nothing party. Many of his friends this way must have labored under a misapprehension."

—The Lebanon (Tennessee) *Herald* announces, on the authority of a friend of General Stokes, direct from Alexandria, that the General accepts the situation, and bows to the verdict of the people. He will not interfere with the State Government.

—The newspapers of North Carolina are much exercised on the question of a suitable name for the new party which seems to be forming in the South. One suggests the name of "Constitutional Liberals," another "Liberal Republican," and another still, "Liberal."

—The Congressional election in Georgia will not take place until November. 1870, in accordance with an act passed by the late Legislature. In the meantime the State is unrepresented in the National House of Representatives.

—The Worcester *Spy* says:—"The judges of New York city have apparently given their whole attention to bringing discredit upon themselves and their office, and they have met with such success as the persistent concentration of all one's powers upon a single purpose is almost certain to insure."

—Ex-Senator R. M. T. Hunter has written to the Conservative Executive State Committee of Virginia, urging, in any event, the postponement of the election of United States Senators until after the meeting of Congress, when, he expects, all disabilities will be removed.

—In his opening speech of the Ohio campaign, Governor Hayes says that the last Democratic Legislature had doubled the expenses of government: added one-third to the number of judges; increased the local powers of creating indebtedness; and yet had thrown out a bill to authorize a home for soldiers' orphans, to be supported by private munificence, although there are fifteen hundred of them in the State needing aid, and two hundred in the poor house.

—Judge Leavitt, who has occupied the U. S. Court bench at Cincinnati for thirty-five years, intends to retire to private life.

—Robert Toombs, who has given up the idea of calling his roll of slaves on Bunker Hill, is going to Lake Superior for his health.

FIRST EDITION

REDDY THE BLACKSMITH.

A Desperate Character Arrested in his Career—Curious History of his Past Life of Crime and Dissipation.

New York is enjoying a pleasurable sensation. At last her joy has culminated, for Reddy the Blacksmith, her wickedest criminal, as Allen was her wickedest man, is in the clutches of her zealous officials. The career of Reddy possesses more than ordinary interest, and these paragraphs from the Gotham journals of this morning will acquaint our readers with some of its brightest features.

His Arrest.

Says the *Times:*—

William Varley, *alias* "Reddy the Blacksmith," arrived in this city yesterday morning, under escort of Detectives Wooldridge and Dunne, of the Sixth ward police, having been brought by them from San Francisco by the overland route. The arrival of this distinguished individual caused considerable excitement in certain circles, and creates a general desire to know something of the antecedents of a criminal of such great repute.

Varley is a hero of crime, who has had greatness thrust upon him rather than achieved it. A man governed chiefly by brutal instincts, he has never risen to the first rank as an adroit depredator, and he has become famous mainly because of his unreasoning, ungovernable temper, and his matchless impudence. But for that he would have gone through life as a very ordinary thief and pickpocket. His intellect is of a very low order, and it would trouble him probably to tell when and how he received the *alias* of "Reddy the Blacksmith." The name come from his red hair and ruddy complexion, and from the fact that in early life he was an apprentice to a blacksmith, and the affix was to distinguish him from "Reddy the Plumber," another member of the lawless gang to which he was first attached. * * * *

His First Term.

In 1855 "Reddy" fell for the first time into the clutches of the law, being picked up by John Jourdan, then as active, shrewd, and able a patrolman as he is now a police-captain; but Jourdan was inexperienced then, and "Reddy" slipped out of the trap which had been set for him, and he was finally discharged without punishment, because the complainant in the case could not be found.

Very soon afterwards, however, he was arrested again for picking the pocket of an English gentleman in a street car of $400. This time the fates were unpropitious; the complainant was present at the trial; the evidence was direct and positive, and Reddy, for the first time in his life, was a convicted felon. He was sentenced to five years in the State Prison, and was first sent to Sing Sing, where he speedily became noted as the most incorrigible disorderly and disorganizing ruffian that had ever been in the institution. He was disciplined without effect. The shower-bath, the dark cell, and all other expedients proving ineffectual, he was at last sent off to Clinton Prison to expend his stubbornness in the iron mines. There he stayed until the expiration of his sentence, and although nothing as to his demeanor there has come out of that solitude, he certainly returned to his old haunts in the city entirely untamed.

He Turns Forger.

Very soon after his release he achieved distinction in an entirely new line. Resuming his old profession, he picked a gentleman's pocket, and to his great chagrin found nothing in it but a draft for £100, payable to order. He must have been very greatly pressed for money at the time, for he essayed forgery, and, singularly enough, was entirely successful. The crime was discovered, "Reddy" was arrested, indicted, gave bail, and meantime the complainant left the country, and although he was subsequently rearrested by Captain Jourdan and confined in the Tombs for some time, the man who had been robbed could never be found, and he was ultimately discharged.

A Very Important Levee—The Hon. Varley on Physical Economy.

From crime to crime—until his presence in New York was at the risk of his life from his quondam associates and discarded "pals," and at the mercy of the officials. He ran away to San Francisco, leaving tell-tale traces of his flight at every stopping place. Of his arrest and return to New York all know. Yesterday, while in the Tombs, a reporter conversed with him and reproduced for the benefit of an interested public the following version of the meeting:—

Reporter—Well, Reddy, tell me how you escaped the police so long?

Reddy—Oh! I don't know; it's a kind of luck I have. I never tried to keep dark, and it wouldn't done no good if I had. Reddy's known everywhere; I met my friends all along the road; I started from New York, you know, and walked along the railroad track to Newark. I got in with some of the boys there, and we spreed it pretty bad. When I was "corned" down, the fellows put me on the train for Philadelphia, and I landed there right side up with care, you know.

Reporter—How long did ——

Reddy—Hold on, let me have my say first. Well, I just put up at the best hotel there, staked a little money that night on the "green cloth," you know, and made next day for Baltimore. I met the sports there, and had a drink all round, then went on to Chicago. Chicago is a pretty fast place. They don't take two bites to a cherry there, you bet. I liked the city, and so stayed there six weeks. I spent all my money there, and telegraphed for funds. As soon as I was reimbursed I started for San Francisco. I rode all the way to Omaha with one of our Congressmen. He is a regular brick. He didn't know me, of course. We agreed in politics. (Here he detailed the conversation he held with the distinguished Republican Senator.) I left the Senator when I went up to see Brigham Young and see his wives.

Reporter—What do you think of the Salt Lake ladies?

Reddy—Oh, they are not worth a ——; they are not good looking. I don't see what Brigham finds in all of 'em. Well, I left Salt Lake very soon. It didn't agree with me. When I got to San Francisco I had a bully time. I gave a wine supper two days before I was arrested, and the Chief of Police swigged his champagne along with all of us. He didn't know me, you know, and it was a good joke. He had a telegraph in his pocket from Dikes, telling him to bag me as soon as I arrived. I was just going to open a house out there when I was arrested. It's a good place for business; smart people in business, but they are very illiterate; they murder the Queen's English bad there. The schools aint much there, you know. Well, two days after I had drank with the Chief of Police he arrested me and levelled his pistol at me, vowing I wouldn't get away from him. My friends raised $500 in gold, and were going to get me a *habeas corpus* out. I would have got discharged, too. But the New York police was there though, and they had one hundred and six San Francisco policemen to back them, and they would have arrested me if I had got off. So I just give myself up to Woolrich, and he handcuffed me and we started home. We came along in the Pullman palace-car. The Indians were all along the route, but they ain't so bad as the people make out. Those —— Canadians are the fellows who are doing all the damage, and the Indians get blamed for it. I've got a good feeling for the Indian; he has been badly treated, just like me.

Reddy was just venturing a criticism of the conduct of the Department of the Interior and the policy that should be pursued towards them when one of the officers told him to prepare to go to the Tombs. He had another interview with his wife, and was then led over and assigned to a cell in the City Prison, where he will remain (unless moved to take another trip) until the 1st of September, when his trial will take place.

He looks well, and is in excellent spirits; says he has passed a pleasant summer; talks volubly about the villainy of those men who caused his arrest, and proclaims his innocence.

—An Indiana Methodist minister has been denouncing the Republican party from his pulpit, because it had not appointed more Methodists to office.

—An Iowa town contains so many candidates for office that the paper proposes to publish their cards wholesale for a two-cent postage stamp each.

NO WATER.

Chicago as Bad Off as Philadelphia.

An accident of a serious nature occurred yesterday forenoon, which will affect the domestic comfort of the residents of the West Division to a rather unpleasant degree. About 11 o'clock the Lafrentee, a vessel laden with lumber, was towing by the tug Crawford from the South Branch along the river in the vicinity of the Chicago avenue bridge. Contrary to the provisions of the city ordinance she was proceeding stern foremost and dragging her anchor, which struck the main pipe which supplies the West Division and sprung a huge leak. The pipe runs from the water works along Chicago avenue, and dips about three feet under the bed of the river. It is a two-foot pipe, and forms the principal main from which the entire West Side draws its supply of water. The leak was at once detected by an unwonted commotion in the river—the water boiling up from below and creating quite a current. The anchor chain of the vessel was broken, and the anchor was left at the bottom of the river.

Information of the occurrence was at once communicated to the Board of Public Works, who lost no time in taking the proper steps to remedy the evil. Messrs. Fox and Howard conveyed their pile-driving machinery and material to the spot, and the workmen set about making the necessary preparations for building a coffer-dam. Most of the afternoon was occupied in dragging for the lost anchor, when the precise character of the injury done to the pipe could be ascertained. The leak appears to be a very heavy one, and its influence was quickly perceived throughout the entire West Division yesterday, by the slackening of the regular supply.

The cost of erecting the coffer-dam and repairing the pipe will probably amount to over $2000, while the inconvenience to citizens will be serious indeed. The supply from that quarter will have to be cut off for at least a week, and the only remaining sources of supply are a one-foot pipe which runs under the river at Adams street and a two-feet pipe crossing the river at Twelfth street. These will, to some extent, supply the demand, but very inadequately, inasmuch as the South Side has in the first place to be satisfied.

The West Side people will hear of the disaster with some alarm. Their prospects for at least a week to come are not pleasing to contemplate, and it is to be hoped that the Board of Public Works will see that the work of repairing the pipe is proceeded with vigorously by day and night, and without an hour's delay. The accident may also teach a useful lesson in causing the city ordinances to be more rigidly enforced. It appears that the ordinance prohibiting vessels from dragging their anchors in the river is never attended to. The result is a calamity which will be felt very deeply by a large portion of the community.

Now there are two other things to be done. One is to immediately arrest and prosecute, with all the power of the law, the captain who wantonly endangered the safety, health, and comfort of one hundred thousand people. If he were sent to prison for fifteen years, and his vessel confiscated, it would not be adequate compensation for what he has done.

The next thing is that for a few days, at least, people must get along with as little water as they can, using it judiciously in all parts of the city, and not squandering it. With such precautions and with unremitting labor on the part of the Board, we hope that the citizens of the West Division will get on with as little trouble as possible.—*Chicago Tribune, Aug.* 19.

TRICHINA.

The Dreaded Parasite in the West.

From the Chicago Tribune of Aug. 19.

On last Saturday Dr. Hessert was called to treat the wife of a German named Sachser, employed at the Illinois Central Car Works, residing at No. 168 Arnold street. The woman complained of being "sick all over." She said that her head ached; that her bones seemed ready to fall apart, and that each one seemed to possess its own individual pain. While the Doctor was listening to her story, he observed that every member of her family, consisting of a husband and nine children, looked sick, and that the father and four of the children seemed unusually indisposed. Upon inquiry he found that the youngest, but two years of age, had been ailing for two weeks from some unknown cause, and that the husband, a girl of fifteen, and two boys, aged thirteen and fourteen, had all complained of being indisposed for some days. They were afflicted with diarrhœa; complained of pains in the abdomen; their limbs had become stiff; while the muscles of the face and those of the eyes had been considerably swollen. They also complained of headache, pains in the chest, and experienced difficulty in breathing. At first the doctor believed the symptoms to have been caused by poison, and he accordingly questioned his patients regarding their food. He learned that all had partaken of some raw ham, and the cause was soon made clear to him. The symptoms were those of trichina, and he began to treat them accordingly. Before the medicine could take effect, however, the patients became much worse, and the father, who, on Saturday, was yet tolerably well, on Monday was fairly prostrated with the disease. Yesterday several of the patients were yet in considerable danger.

The ham, which was but a part of a whole one, had been procured from Mrs. Halber, residing at No. 156 Arnold street, and upon inquiry it was discovered that she was also suffering from the same cause, and was under the treatment of Dr. Merkler, of No. 377 State street. Her symptoms appeared less aggravated, however, owing to the fact that she had cooked her meat before eating it, while the others had partaken of it in its raw state. The physicians then held a consultation, and both agreed as to the cause—trichina. Unfortunately no part of the ham, except a little of the melted fat, is left for examination, and that does not suffice for the purpose. The physicians have endeavored to prevail upon some of their patients to allow them to possess themselves of a small portion of the muscles of the arm, but with this tender request none of them have been willing to comply.

Hamill.

The Pittsburg *Commercial*, in commenting on the recent defeat of the "Little Engine" by Coulter, says:—

"Hamill's racing days are over, so far as competition with such oarsmen as Walter Brown and Henry Coulter, his more youthful rivals, are concerned. He did not in any part of yesterday's contest which came under the writer's eye pull with much more than half his customary vigor, and this was remarked by many, who looked to see him maintain at least forty-five strokes to the minute. A remarkable circumstance was the change in the betting yesterday, which on one boat on the way up usually ran from two to one on Coulter winning the race. This change from the pool selling of the night previous rather astonished most people, and caused various surmises not at all complimentary to the contestants and their backers. They argued that if Hamill could pull over the course on every trial for days past in less than thirty-seven minutes, he could certainly out-distance his competitor, whose best time was 38·30, and who claimed he would lose a minute on the upper course. Be all this as it may, whether the race was vigorously contested or not, or whether it was part of an alleged triple alliance between the prominent oarsmen to rotate the championship between them, a majority of those present yesterday are satisfied with the result. It will probably be of little use to caution people against betting on boat races, for they will do it over and over again, although there is nothing more uncertain."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Allen-Gallagher Prize-Fight—Decision of the Referee — Sun-Strokes in Cincinnati—European Quotations.

FROM THE WEST.

The Allen-Gallagher Prize Fight—The Final Decision of Wissel, the Referee.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—There was unusual excitement among the fancy here last evening, assembled at the St. Louis Saloon to hear the decision of the referee in the late fight, which is as follows:—

"The way I look at this fight, according to the rules, the sponge has nothing to do with it. I consider that neither man won the fight, and therefore declare it a draw.

"LARRY WESSEL."

"Blacksmith Dan," one of the ring-keepers in the late prize fight, was arrested yesterday, on a requisition from the Governor of Ohio, on a charge of grand larceny in Cincinnati, for which city he leaves to-day.

Tom Allen yesterday received a letter from Wormald, asking him to have O'Baldwin make a match of $5000, the fight to take place in Canada.

Sun-stroke.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—Two deaths from sun-stroke occurred in this city last evening.

Humboldt's Centennial.

The German Association has decided to celebrate the centennial anniversary of Alexander Humboldt on the 14th of September.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 21—A. M.—The weather continues fair and favorable for the growing crops.

Consols for money, 93¾; for account, 93¾. American securities firm; U. S. 5-20s, of 1862, 84⅝; of 1865, old, 83½; of 1867, 82½; U. S. 10-40s, 76¾; Erie Railroad, 19¾; Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21—A. M.—Cotton opens a shade easier; middling uplands, 13¼d.; middling Orleans, 14d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Red Wheat is quoted at 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. Flour, 28s. 3d.

LONDON, Aug. 21—A. M.—Whale Oil, £39.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 21—P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for money, and 93¾ for account. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s, of 1862, 84½; of 1865, old, 83½; of 1867, 82½; U. S. 10-40s, 76¼. Erie Railroad, 19¾; Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21—P. M.—Cotton is a shade easier; middling uplands, 13¼d.; middling Orleans, 14d. The sales have been 12,000 bales, of which 4000 bales were taken for export and speculation.

California Wheat, 11s.@11s. 1d. Tallow, 47s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

Evening Report of Markets.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 73f. 60c.

HAVRE, Aug. 21.—The Cotton market opens active and firm at 164f. 50c. for both on the spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 21.—U. S. bonds active and firm at 88⅝.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—P. M.—Rentes are now quoted at 73f. 57c.

ANTWERP, Aug. 21.—Petroleum quiet and steady.

FRIGHTFUL.

A Man Gored to Death by an Infuriated Steer.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle of last evening.

A fearful and fatal affair took place yesterday in West Newton, on the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, by which one man was killed and another received injuries that will probably prove fatal. A butcher residing in the town had purchased a bullock, which he was driving to the slaughter house. The animal proceeded quietly through the streets of the town until near the slaughter pen, where, getting a scent of blood, he became furious and unmanageable. He rushed furiously down the main street of the town, attacking every person and anything that came in his way. While proceeding in his mad course, he made an attack upon a Mr. Icely, who happened to be crossing the street in front of him, and striking him with his sharp horns, gored him in a most frightful manner, ripping open his abdomen and chest, tearing a portion of his lungs out, and leaving his heart exposed to view. Another gentleman, whose name we could not ascertain, fared but little better, as he was caught between the head of the infuriated animal and a fence and completely crushed. The maddened brute then made a dash at three ladies who were standing in the door of a millinery establishment, who escaped serious injury and perhaps death by having the presence of mind sufficient to rush into the house and close the door.

Next the bull encountered a projecting window filled with millinery goods. Striking the window with his head, it was torn down, and the goods scattered in every direction. The animal then turned his attention to a gentleman on the street, who, seeing his danger, started to run for a place of safety, closely pursued. Just at this instant, however, when the beast was about to lower his head to strike his intended victim, the man fortunately struck his foot against a stone, and fell flat upon his face, and the bullock passed over him, and made a dash for some one else.

Some of the citizens had recovered from their panic by this time, and had armed themselves with rifles, and after shooting the animal seven times succeeded in killing him.

A gentleman informed us this morning that Mr. Icely had died from the terrible injuries received. When struck he was near the schoolhouse, and his blood was thrown against the walls and into the windows. The children, panic stricken, fled up stairs. The other injured man is fatally hurt.

GENERALITIES.

Kidnapping Extraordinary.

A remarkable case of kidnapping occurred in Chicago on Sunday morning last. While Officer Edward Miller was crossing Lake Street Bridge he heard a wail from a vessel tied near by, and at once went to the rescue, was met by some constable, who told him that there was a difficulty on the vessel, and directed him aboard for particulars. While trying to find some one to arrest, the tug Crawford came alongside, took the vessel in tow, and went out into the lake with it. Since then Miller has not been heard from, and his friends are a little anxious as to his whereabouts.

Singular Accident.

On the occasion of a festival at Malta on the evening of the 24th of July, some officers of the garrison, thinking to amuse the crowds who were collected to witness the illuminations, procured a number of what they believed to be light balls, with parachute and rocket bouquets. Upon setting one or more of them on fire, by a match train, however, a loud explosion took place, and showers of grapeshot were discharged, to the imminent peril of the assembled spectators, who took to their heels. Fortunately no one was seriously injured. The officers, at the risk of their lives, took the rest of the shells and threw them into the sea, where some of them exploded with a tremendous noise, and the concussion shook the ground like an earthquake. The missiles were two feet in height, and appear to have been intended for a suspension over a bastion to throw light on the enemy's movements, and it is said that they had been so long in store that there was no record of their introduction, and they were considered worthless.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Double Execution in Tennessee—Galvin and Moody Hung for the Murder of a Policeman—The Fete at Long Branch Last Evening.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Ball at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch, Last Evening—A Brilliant and Successful Fete.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 21.—The grand complimentary ball given last night at the Continental Hotel by the cottagers and sojourners at Long Branch, to Mr. William B. Barrows, proprietor of the "Continental," was a brilliant success, as far as style and splendor of dress was concerned. The intense heat prevented the attendance of a number of distinguished persons who had anticipated being present. The ball, unquestionably the most aristocratic one of the season, the attire of the ladies, the ladies, the display of diamonds and precious jewels was dazzling. The ball-room was decorated superbly, and bunting, tastefully festooned, made the walls attractive. A large calcium light in front of the hotel threw a bright glare on the pathway that leads to the entrance of the building. Two bands, each of great numerical strength, were stationed in the ball-room, one at either end.

General George T. Meade, and Hon. Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania, were the most notable guests present.

Among the others were General Joshua T. Owen, of Philadelphia; Judge Dowling, Captain Jordan, Frank E. Howe, Henry Clews, Frank Leslie, ex-Collector Shook, and John Hovey, of New York. There was a slight sprinkling of fashionable beauty from Philadelphia. Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Governor Hoffman, and other notables were expected, but prior engagements prevented their attendance.

The weather to-day is stifling, and not a particle of air is stirring.

FROM THE WEST.

Double Execution in Tennessee Yesterday—A White Man and Negro Hung for the Murder of a Policeman—The Scenes.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 21.—The execution of James Galvin and Samuel Moody, the latter colored, has been the theme of conversation for several days. At an early hour yesterday morning crowds of people, mostly negroes, from the city and country began to assemble about the jail, and by one o'clock the vicinity was dense with people anxious to witness the execution. The men were to expiate the crime of murder, having killed Officer Fenton in December, 1868. At 1·30 P. M. Sheriff Curry appeared with the prisoner Galvin, accompanied by Father O'Brien and a guard. Galvin mounted the scaffold with a firm tread, and apparently without any fear. Arrived upon the scaffold, the Sheriff read the decision of the Court, after which Galvin, with Father O'Brien, united in prayer, when Galvin, in response to a question from the Sheriff as to whether he had anything to say, stepped forward and addressed the crowd. He acknowledged to having fired the fatal shot, but said he did it in self-defense. After which religious service was read. Galvin's arms and legs were pinioned, and the cap placed over his head, the noose adjusted, and at 1·40 the drop fell. After hanging fifteen minutes the physicians pronounced life extinct, when his body was cut down and delivered to his mother.

Moody, the negro, accompanied by the minister and officers, ascended the steps of the scaffold at 2·10. The Sheriff read the death-warrant, and told Moody if he had anything to say to do so. Moody then, as often before, declared his innocence, warned all to keep out of bad company, said Bedford was the man who fired the shot, and that he was going to die for the crime of murder, but expressed a willingness to die, having experienced religion since his confinement. After this the colored clergyman, Mr. Rivels, offered a prayer and sang a hymn, Moody joining in the latter. At the conclusion Moody's arms and legs were pinioned, the cap was drawn over his head, and at 2·20 the door was again dropped. Fifteen minutes after, life had left the body. It was then cut down and delivered to his friends.

From Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The steamer Arizona has arrived from Aspinwall, with $39,100 in specie. Her advices from Aspinwall contain no news.

The Weather at the Sea-shore.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 21—9, A. M.—Weather clear, wind southwest; thermometer, 72.

CAPE MAY, Aug. 21—9 A. M.—Weather clear, wind southwest; thermometer, 77.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—Cotton very firm at 35c. for middling uplands. Flour dull and prices weak. The inadequate supply of water for milling purposes, and the consequent light supply of stock, has a tendency to support prices. Howard street superfine is quoted at $6·50@7; extra do., $7·25@8·25; family do., $8·50@9·50; City Mills superfine, $6·25@6·50; extra do., $7·25@8·25; family do., $8·75@10·75; Western superfine, $6·50@6·75; do. extra, $7·25@7·75; family do., $8@8·50. Wheat dull and irregular; prime to choice red, $1·50@1·60; good, $1·32@1·45. Prime white Corn, $1·14; yellow, $1·13. Oats dull at 53@55c. Rye dull at $1·10@1·17. Pork firm at $34 for new mess; Bacon quiet; rib sides, 19½c.; clear do., 19¾@19¾c.; shoulders, 16½c; Hams, 24@25c. Lard firm at 20@21c. Whisky quiet, closing firm at $1·20 and held at $1·21.

The New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Cotton quiet; 200 bales sold; Orleans middling at 25c. Flour—State and Western dull, and 5@10c. lower; superfine to fancy State, $5·85@7·20; superfine to choice white wheat Western, $7·70@8·50; Southern dull; common to choice extra, $6·60@11·75; California dull at $6·60@9; Wheat dull and 2@3c. lower; No. 2 good spring wheat, $1·50. Corn dull and 1c. lower; new Western mixed, 85c.@$1·15 for unsound, and $1·16@1·19 for sound. Oats dull; new Western and Southern, 62@64c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $33; prime, $27·75@28·50. Lard dull; in tierces at 19½c. for steam-rendered, Whisky nominal at $1·23 for free.

—"The Chicago party" have brought home from California a last year's watermelon in perfectly good condition.

—A Utica minister reprehends the Good Templar meetings as being more for the purpose of flirtations than to serve God or temperance.

—An Indiana farmer has taken a good crop of mustard from a field planted with potatoes, and another has raised squashes from cucumber seed.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

His Honor sat this morning in order to dispose of a few habeas corpus cases remaining on the list.

The case of Frank Sparmaker, charged with an attempt to defraud a corporation, was heard on habeas corpus. The testimony was to the effect that the relator was the secretary of the A. J. Hay Beneficial Society, and on the 31st of March last made a statement of the financial condition of the society, which showed a balance of one dollar, when in fact the balance amounted to seventy dollars. Under these circumstances, the case was remanded for trial before a jury.

The court then adjourned until September 4.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

In the case of James Peeples, charged with interfering with a revenue officer in the discharge of his duty, in taking out of his custody a distillery that had been seized for violations of the law, the defendant set up an alibi, which was supported by four witnesses, who, however, appeared to place him at four different places at the time of the assault. The evidence on the part of the prosecution seemed not to satisfy the Judge that the defendant was present at the occurrence, and therefore he instructed the jury that he must be acquitted, or otherwise he would set aside the verdict. After deliberation, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, notwithstanding this instruction, and a motion for a new trial was made, and held under advisement.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, August 21, 1869.

There is not a very sanguine feeling among financial men as to the future condition of our market, and there is a firmer tendency both at the banks and in the regular discount market. The usual demand for moving the crops has now fairly commenced, somewhat in advance of former years, and during its continuance it is expected that the demand upon Eastern markets generally will be very heavy, and possibly may cause some inconvenience to our business men not directly interested in crop movements. Money is generally represented east of the Ohio as abundant already, and with the large accumulations in the Treasury it can hardly fail to be scarce here until the return current sets in in exchange for merchandise. The latter invariably waits on the results of the harvest.

Call loans to-day show a firm tone, and average fully 7 per cent., whilst discounting is done at irregular rates, ranging from 8 to 12 per cent.

Gold opened again weak at 132, and, after declining to 131⅞, rallied, closing before noon at the opening price.

United States loans have apparently broken loose from the gold market, and continue to rise as gold falls. Prices are higher to-day.

The Stock Market was rather more active this morning, but prices were not so strong. State loans were neglected. City 6s were quiet, with sales of old at 96¾, and the new issues at 101¾.

Reading Railroad attracted more attention, but prices were weak, and ranged from 48 1-16 to 48¾, b. o., closing at 48⅛, b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 57½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56¾; Oil Creek and Alleghany Railroad at 41; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 30¾, b. o. In canal shares the only transaction was in Lehigh Navigation at 36⅜, b. o. 17⅝ was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, and 10 for Susquehanna. No sales were reported in coal, bank, or passenger railway shares.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1600 City 6s, New	101⅛	1000 sh Read R	s10. lots..48 3-16
$3000 Leh 6s R Ln.. b3wn....	87	200	do....s60. 48⅛
$500 Leh Gold 1....	98⅛	300	do....s60. 48⅛
$1500 Leh 6s, '84....	84	200	do.....ls. 48⅜
10 sh Penna....	2d. 57⅛	600	do..ls.b30. 48⅜
12	do.....ls. 57⅛	100	do..... 48⅜
26	do.....ls. 57⅛	100	do..s10wn.48 1-16
70	do.....2d. 57⅛	100	do....b15. 48¼
20	do..... 57⅛	400	do..ls.b10. 48⅛
18 sh Leh Val R....	56⅜	100 sh Leh Nav.b60.	36⅞
23 sh Cata Pf.....	37	100 sh OC & A R.s5.	41

AFTER BOARD.

$1800 Sch N 6s,'82.c.	65	200 sh Read R...3d.	48¼
25 sh Cata Pf.....	37⅛	100	do.....3d. 48⅝
3 sh Mech Bank..	32¾	200	do.....b5. 48⅜
100 sh Leh N St.b60	36⅞	100	do.....b20. 48⅜
100 sh Ph & E...b60.	30¾	500	do.....b30. 48⅜
100 sh O C & A R.b30	41¾	300	do.....ls.48 1-16
200	do...ls.b60. 41⅞	1000	do.....s10. 48
20 sh Phil & Darby	12	300	do.....b30. 48
30 sh Cam & Am R.	123¼	30 sh Cam & A.Sc..	67½

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123¼@123½; 5-20s of 1862, 122¼@123; do., 1864, 121¼@122; do., Nov., 1865, 121¼@122; do., July, 1865, 120½@120¾; do., 1867, 120¾@121; do., 1868, 120¾@120½; 10-40s, 114¾@115; Pacifics, 109¼@109¾. Gold, 131⅞.

—Amount of coal transported over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad for the week ending Aug. 19, 1869, and since January 1, 1869:—

	Week. Tons.	Previously. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1868.....	6389	146,312	152,701
1869.....	6764	217,478	224,242
Increase.....	375	71,166	71,541

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The gold market was subjected to a continuation of the influences which have been so prominent during the week, and the price yielded to 132⅛, but reacted to 132½ under the covering of speculative sales, which were largely increased to-day, the demand for cash gold being so great that in transactions after the Clearing-House loans for carrying were made 'flat.' Previously the figure ranged from five to three and a half per cent.

"At the Gold Exchange Bank the gross clearings were $82,495,000; the gold balances $2,056,581, and the currency balances $1,532,054.

"Foreign exchange closed heavy and lower at the following principal quotations:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 109@109¼; bankers', good to prime, 109¾@109¾; short sight, 110@110¼.

"The sales of Government bonds yesterday on foreign account led to a weak feeling in that branch of the Stock Exchange this forenoon, but a rapid improvement abroad, said to be due to heavy purchases of 67s by the Rothschilds, created a more cheerful feeling, which increased to a brisk speculative demand that eventually caused a rise in 67s to 121½, and in coupon ten-forties to 115¾. From these figures there was a reaction, and the market closed with the following quotations:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 123@123½; do. do., coupon, 123¼@123½; do. 5-20s, registered, 122¾@121½; do. do. coupon, 1862, 122¾@123; do. do., coupon, 1864, 121¾@122; do. do., coupon, 1865, 121¾@122; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 120½@120¾; do. do. coupon, 1867, 120¾@120¾; do. do., coupon, 1868, 120¾@120¾; do. 10 40s, registered, 110¾@111; do. do., coupon, 114¾@115; currency bonds, 109¾@109¾.

"State bonds were dull, except for the new Tennessees and North Carolinas, which were active and higher. The following were the only quotations made at the last session of the Board:—Tennessee 6s, ex-coupon, 61@62; do., new, 52½@52¾; Virginia 6s, new, 60 bid; Georgia 7s, 91@92½; North Carolina 6s, ex coupon, 56¼@57; do., new, 50; Missouri 6s, 86⅛ bid; Louisiana 6s, 70@72; do., levee 6s, 64¾@66; Alabama 8s, 92½@93."

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Stocks feverish. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 132; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 122¾; do. 1864, do., 121¾;

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

GRANT'S PROGRESSIVE NEUTRALITY.

From the N. Y. World.

It was but a few years ago when the American Minister to the Court of St. James informed the London Foreign Office that a certain vessel, then known as 290, but afterwards notorious as the Alabama, was being fitted out by the Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, in behalf of the so-called Confederate Government, in order to cruise and commit hostilities against the United States, and asking that it be embargoed. The Foreign Office, declining to interfere with property in a ship on the mere representation of a foreign minister, asked for evidence of the fitting-out, ownership, and destination. Affidavits were furnished, laid before the law officers of the crown, and pronounced insufficient. It was admitted that 290 was building for hostile, not peaceful, purposes, but it was denied that the affidavits were complete enough as to ownership or destination. Under no circumstances, however, would England detain or control private property on the mere application of a foreign minister. There must be proof. The English ministry refused to seize not only on that ground, but because there had not been an offense committed under the Foreign Enlistment act.

The administration of Grant has lately set England an example of a very different sort of neutrality.

The Minister of Peru represents to the Department of State that certain gunboats are being built in this city by Mr. Delamater, in behalf of Spain, in order to cruise and commit hostilities against Peru. Thereupon no exhibition of the evidence on which the Peruvian Minister relies is asked; no examination into the facts is made by or for Grant; but orders are straightway given to seize the boats. Here is contrast number one!

But this is not all. When Grant's administration is called on for defense of his conduct, he admits that he has no idea that the seized boats were ever intended to cruise or commit hostilities against Peru; but he believes they may be taken to Cuba and there used so as to release from service other war vessels, which then might, could, would, or should commit hostilities against Peru. Grant admits that his law-officer says that, under our neutrality law, not one of these gunboats can be detained or forfeited unless upon evidence that such gunboat (not some other gunboat) is to cruise and commit hostilities against Peru. But the advice of his law-officer makes no impression on Grant. He fights on his own line, be it right or wrong! He insists that Spain, being at war—"a dormant war," it is called—with Peru or Chili, or anybody else, shall not increase her naval armaments by purchase in the United States if any of those powers object to such increase, even though there be no ascertainable proof that either of such powers is to be injured thereby. Here is contrast number two!

Nor is this all. When the owners of these seized gun-boats ask Grant to be good enough to libel them in court, as is usual in such cases, and there try the question whether the boats have violated any law, he replies by ordering them from the custody of our rather sensational Marshal Barlow to under the guns of the navy, and refuses to have anything to do with courts or the justice of even the Federal courts, to say nothing of State tribunals. Here is contrast number three!

We call the attention of publicists and students of international law to the advances this Government is now making in belligerent rights nd neutral duties. Especially let Lord Clarendon take note. Heretofore it has been by us held lawful to sell ships and arms to either belligerent as purely commercial business. So also has it been considered proper for us to furnish men, transport-ships, or arms, or troops. At the existing rate of progress in neutrality, these will soon be made unlawful.

Thus far, at least, we have gone. Grant will embargo any vessel on the mere statement of a foreign minister that she increases the naval armament of the power with which his Government has (not an active, but) a "dormant war," and will refuse to such ship an opportunity to purge herself by trial in court.

We make no criticism. Facts are sometimes strong enough to stand alone.

THE SOBER SECOND-THOUGHT ABOUT THE INCOME TAX.

From the N. Y. Times.

We have shown, on a former occasion, that the practical experience of other nations has demonstrated the utility of the income tax as a cheap, speedy, and equitable means of raising revenue. In answer to this irresistible evidence, the crotchet is put forward, namely, that the impost is "supereminently a tax on honesty;" that the people who ought to pay contrive to evade it; and that, "if only to limit perjury," we ought to abolish it. It provides a new sensation in these dull, hst days, to find an argument so remarkable addressed to intelligent readers on a question of financial science.

If it be a fatal objection to a tax that people are tempted to evade it, we can only come to the conclusion, not that the income tax is bad, but that no good tax was ever yet or ever will be devised. The customs duties are a "tax on honesty," for they offer strong inducements for people to mislead the officers. Many very respectable persons think it no sin to avoid paying the duty chargeable on various descriptions of goods. They will boldly assert that they have nothing among their baggage upon which a duty can be levied. Wealthy commercial firms will sometimes largely understate the value of the goods consigned to them. They will even swear to statements which certainly would not stand the test of rigorous examination. "If only to limit perjury," then, we ought to abolish all customs dues.

The excise furnishes another instrument of torture for persons of weak moral character. Many people are very anxious to evade the whisky tax, and succeed by false representations in accomplishing their wishes. Therefore, since a whisky tax tempts a certain class to tell untruths, which is a very shocking thing to well-regulated minds, it is clearly a "tax on honesty," and ought to be relinquished. We might take every tax in turn and abandon it for the same cause, and at last leave the Government without a revenue.

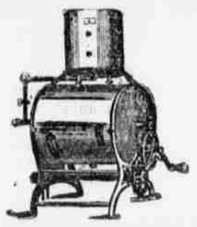
The remedy for the falsification of income tax returns is any moment at hand. If the assessors did their duty, they would soon be able to inform themselves whether a man was making a fair retern of his income. They have the power to fix an arbitrary assessment in cases where they have reason to believe that neglect or dishonesty has been exhibited. There are people in the world who will always be disposed to save a few hundreds of dollars at the expense of the Government. But even after that deduction is made the tax produces ready assistance for the administaation, it comes in quickly, and but little of it is lost on its way to the Treasury. Moreover, it lightens the burdens of the poor, and sends the tax-collector to the man who is earning the most money for the largest contribution towards the expenses of Government. The working classes in England know this, and hence the income tax is popular with them. The corresponding class here will soon make the same discovery, and at the same time, since the rich are not oppressed by the tax, for they can well afford to pay it, great opposition is not to be expected from them. The fanciful objections of theorists can, in truth, make no way against a sound and beneficial method of obtaining relief for a Government in seasons of difficulty. It would be much better, no doubt, to do without taxation altogether. But an invention for that purpose has yet to be devised, and in the meantime it is found that the impost which raises the maximum of revenue with the minimum of inconvenience or hardship is the income tax. It ought not to be given up till we have something more efficacious to use in its place.

THE NEW COTTON CROP—FINE PROSPECT FOR THE SOUTH.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A few bales, and the first, of the new cotton crop have come to the New York market. That from Georgia, classed as low middling, was sold at auction for thirty-six cents a pound, and that from Alabama, classed as strict middling, brought forty-eight and a half cents. These, it is true, may be termed rather fancy prices, as the first bale or two of the new cotton crop always bring more than those that come after. But it is an indication of what the price will be hereafter. We may conclude, therefore, that the crop of 1869 will realize an immense sum of money. This crop is variously estimated—between two millions and a half bales to three millions—probably it may reach two millions seven hundred or two millions eight hundred thousand bales. If the average price throughout the season of sales should not exceed twenty-five cents a pound—though from present appearances will be higher than that—the crop will be worth over two hundred millions of dollars. From all the light before us there is reason to believe it will bring nearly that sum in gold. This production, too, is in addition to the tobacco, sugar, and other valuable crops of the South for exportation. Besides, that section of the country since the war has paid more attention to the raising of grain, corn, and other articles of food, and is new, perhaps, independent, or nearly so, of outside supplies. In short, the South this year will have a surplus production to be sold for cash, over and above the production of necessities, worth at least two hundred millions of dollars. Who will not say the South is becoming rich again? We must admire the wonderful recuperative power of the people there, and congratulate them on the splendid prospect they have of material prosperity. With more labor and capital to develop their resources, the Southern States will become very soon the richest country on the globe.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



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On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
12,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 240 shares Stock	11,340 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900	Par. Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,066,604 25.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 0
	Cash in bank $116,150 98	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 78
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Laiourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

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THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 305 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16]

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27]

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869.....$313,479 29.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. H. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 25]

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1866. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keasler, Jr.,
Francis N. Buck,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Sq
This Company, favorably known to the community over forty years, continues to insure against loss or da by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permane or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of G and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, vested in the most careful manner, which enables the offer to the insured an undoubted security in the ca loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Str
Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Assets..... Capital, $500,000. $3,350
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
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ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
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MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 3

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE C
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4] No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRIN

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER AND CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

ZELL'S
POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA
A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE,
T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,
6 27 83m PHILADELPHIA.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 250 SOUTH Street. 1869
11 5

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 ½ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17] No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 56 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti vermin, Fire, and Water-proof! Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge! Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 28] JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COURFER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Wheat Field of the Northwest—Its Area and Richness—A Description of the Country.

"Carleton," the well-known correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writes as follows to that paper:—

RED RIVER OF THE NORTH, July, 1869.—To the Editor of the Boston *Journal*:—I want to hold a familiar talk this morning with the great multitude of people in the East about this country of the Northwest.

WHERE WE ARE.

Spread out before you, my friends, the map of North America—not of the United States alone, but a map which will show you the British possessions of the Northwest. Let it be a school atlas, if you have nothing better. Lay a ruler upon it, and draw a line northwest from Chicago, running through St. Paul or through Minnesota. At the western boundary, on the bank of the Red River of the North, you will find our camp.

I look out from my tent and see the water gliding past, to pour its ever-increasing flood into the frozen ocean of the North through Hudson's Bay.

Here the river is perhaps one hundred and fifty feet wide and six to ten feet deep, winding through the level prairies. Rank grass grows upon its banks; wild fowl build their nests along its reedy shores; bobolinks are pouring forth their rollicking songs; the sparrow sends up his cheerful chirp; the swallows are twittering merrily; insects are humming in the air; the sun shines through a mellow haze, while all around, as far as the eye can see, there is such richness of verdure, such wealth of greenness and display of flowers that the language descriptive of the Elysian fields and the choicest and best of poesy is too forceless and feeble to convey an idea of the richness and beauty of this fair region of the world.

EXTENT OF THE DOMAIN.

Follow in imagination the line which you have drawn from Chicago. Here you are five hundred miles distant from that city. Follow on the track which some of our party are to take and you will find just such verdure, such soil, such climate, such flowers in bloom, even though you travel one thousand miles from this point to the northwest. Fifteen hundred miles from Chicago, in the far Northwest, you will hear the bobolink pouring out his love song; you will find the soil as fertile there, the climate as mild, summer and winter, as on the prairies around Lake Michigan.

The fields of wheat on these plains of the Northwest are as luxuriant—further advanced to-day than in New England. Fifteen days hence the reapers will be cutting the wheat, and the harvest will go on here just as it does in New England.

CLIMATOLOGY.

One of the most wonderful features of this region is its climate. Here we are in latitude 46—several degrees further north than Boston, but the summers are longer than in Massachusetts, and the winters, though colder, are less severe than in that State. The air is dry, the days calm, and the hundreds of men that I meet, who have come hither from Maine and New Hampshire, selecting this as their future home, say that this climate is far preferable to that of New England.

Yesterday I saw a Scotchman, who lives five hundred miles north of this point in a straight line, on the shore of Lake Winnipeg. The winter there, he says, is not so severe as at Chicago. Scientific men have speculated on this phenomenon, but we have seen no satisfactory explanation. Doubtless it is due to a combination of causes—the influence of the great lakes on the one side and the Rocky Mountains on the other—to the Missouri and Mississippi and Red rivers, to the currents of air sweeping up the Missouri valley from the dry plains of Nebraska. Be the cause what it may, the fact remains that here—reaching from Chicago northwest over a territory embracing Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dacotah, Northern Montana, and a vast region in the British possessions—lie the wheat lands of North America.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER LANDS.

No other country has such a domain. The plains of Bavaria and Hungary, upon which Central Europe relies for its grain, united, would not exceed in area a single county in Minnesota. The fine lands of Prussia have a thin soil, while the wheat fields of France have been cultivated for centuries, and are only kept in heart by constant application of fertilizers, but here the soil is in its virgin state, yielding such returns as are not obtained in any other land, unless it be in the San Joaquin and Santa Clara valleys of California.

The most fertile acre of the Ganges valley in India will not yield a greater return than these of the Northwest. The Nile and the Yangtze—their fertility renewed by each annual flood—may vie with the uplands of Minnesota, but there are sections along this Red river of the North—along the Cheyenne and Mouse rivers of Dacotah, which are not surpassed by the richest in the heart of China or on the delta of the Nile.

OUR INHERITANCE.

I know that many of those who will read this letter are accustomed to look into the future, and to take enlarged views of what our country is to be in the coming years; but I am confident that there is no man—even him of the most comprehensive mind—that has taken a just measure of the future greatness of this nation.

Many of those who, perchance, may read these lines have visited Illinois and seen the wheat and corn fields and cultivated lands of that State reaching on and on in boundless expanse—have heard the music of the reapers gathering the ripened grain—have beheld the harvest fields in all their glory. Think now of those fields extended as far as it is from Boston to Omaha, over a tract as wide as from Montreal to Philadelphia, and you have the area of the wheat field lying northwest of Chicago.

It is a region presenting features different from the country along the highway opened to San Francisco by the Union Pacific road. The plains of Nebraska and Kansas—magnificent in extent—are traversed by no great water courses. The streams are few—and when the summer heats prevail they dwindle to rivulets and become wholly dry; but here there are ever-flowing streams and lakes of pure fresh water, fed by never-failing springs. Ride where you will over this vast territory, and you are always in sight of a river, a creek, or a lake of purest water, where the waves break on pebbly beaches, and where thousands of water-fowl rear their young beneath the oaks and maples that fringe the rippling streams.

Beautiful as are the prairies of Illinois and Iowa, nature has been even more generous in her adornment of the Northwest. The larger lakes are bordered by parks and groves, presenting landscapes of indescribable beauty. Many a pioneer on this Northwestern verge of civilization may look out from the door of his log cabin on scenery as enchanting as any in Old England. True, there is no background of mountains, no rocky crag, or deep and tortuous defiles, but there are undulations, sunny slopes, gentle swells, rounded wood-crowned summits, looking down upon lakes and ponds, dotted with the emerald islands, or clear waters dancing in the sunlight, or reflecting from the glassy surface the transcendent beauty of the landscape.

This region is attractive not only because it has a productive soil and genial clime—not because there is great prospect of material wealth—but here nature has done much to promote that esthetic culture, without which a community never can reach the highest plane of civilization. Here, in coming years, on the borders of these lakes, costly mansions will be reared. Where now the pioneer feeds his pigs will be seen parks and lawns; where now the ground is encumbered with wrecks of carts and sleds, or is heaped with manure from the stable, will stand by and by works of art chiseled from finest marble.

WHITE BEAR LAKE.

Would that you could look down upon White Bear lake, and see it as I saw it day before yesterday from our camping-ground on a hill overlooking its northern shore. It stretches southward a distance of twelve miles, indented here and there by a wooded promontory—with sandy beaches sweeping in magnificent curves; with a wide path of woodland on the eastern shore overspreading the slope; with a green fringe of stately oaks and elms and limitless fields, whose verdure changes in varying hues with every passing cloud—wanting only a background of highlands to make it as lovely as Windermere—the most enchanting of all the lakes of Old England. You see at your feet the little village of Glenwood, which in coming years will be the resort of tourists, artists, and seekers after pleasure.

If you are fond of fishing go out upon this sheet of water, with the same strong-armed Norwegian who pulled the boat for me yesterday morning. There are pickerel in these ponds of Minnesota such as we are not accustomed to catch in New England. A four-pounder is a large fish to pull from the waters of Winnipesaukee, but I hauled up a fifteen-pounder yesterday, and the people here say that they catch them weighing twenty-five pounds! I dare say that the very thought of catching such fresh water sharks will quicken the pulse of many a boy, and perhaps some of the old folks would like to drop a line in these waters.

But to return to the subject from which we have strayed—and it is not the first time we have played truant by going a fishing. We have said that this inheritance of the American people reaches 1400 miles northwest of Chicago—it is that far to the Rocky Mountains—in British America, and that carries us only to the isothermal line of 65 degrees mean summer temperature. You may go on 500 miles further to the north branch of the Saskatchawan before reaching the northwestern boundary of the wheat field.

THE MOUNTAINS.

All of this territory lies north and east of the Missouri, and this side of the Rocky Mountains. We have spoken of it as a wheat field, and have said nothing of its other resources; but here are the supplies of timber from which the people of more southern sections are to receive their future building materials. Looking out from my tent towards the northeast I can see, on the horizon, the dim blue outline of the timbered region around the streams forming the headwaters of the Mississippi. If we travel west we shall find exhaustless supplies of coal. Between the Red river of the North and the Rocky Mountain lie the great coal fields of this granary of the continent. On the streams that find their way into Lake Superior and on the Mississippi are sites for manufactories, where, in coming years, the hum of machinery, the clatter of the shuttle and buzzing of mill-wheels will break the stillness of the primeval solitude.

Go on to the dividing ridge of the continent—to Montana—with its gold, its silver, its iron and coal, fertile valleys and timbered hills; take a look at what lies beyond in Oregon, Washington, and Vancouver—at the water power of the Columbia and its tributaries—the forests of pine, so dense that the brightest sunlight of mid-day does not dispel its darkness and gloom—to the waterfalls, the pasture lands—to the arable lands and to the mines of Idaho, the coal of Puget Sound, the harbors, unequalled in the world, fronting China and Japan; and over the shortest line between the Orient and Occident; with a climate as mild as that of Virginia; to a half-dozen mountain passes where the altitude does not exceed five thousand feet; to a region where less snow falls than last winter fell upon the hills of Berkshire; to a region which is yet to be the New England of the Pacific Coast; take in the boundaries of this inheritance—not all as yet beneath our country's flag, but ere long to be; think of the immediate future, if you would obtain an idea of the material wealth of the Northwest, waiting only the appearance of the husbandman. He will soon be here.

THE SABBATH.

Our company is resting to-day on the banks of this peaceful river. The farmer who lives up the stream and tends the ferry where we crossed yesterday has one neighbor within 12 miles, but a twelvemonth hence these acres will be dotted by farm houses. To-day we have listened to a sermon from Dr. Lord, who preached beneath a canvas roof. We were called together by the blowing of a tin trumpet, but a year hence the sweet and solemn tones of church bells will echo over these verdant meadows.

The locomotive—that great civilizer of this century—will be here before the flowers bloom another spring. It will bring towns, villages, churches, school-houses, printing presses, and millions of free people in its train. I sit as in a dream. I can hear, in imagination, the voices of the advancing multitude of light-hearted maidens and sober matrons, of bright-eyed boys and strong-armed men. The wild roses are blooming here to-day; the sod as yet is unturned, and the lilies of the field hold up their cups to catch the falling dew; but another year will bring the beginning of the change. Civilization, which has crossed the Mississippi, will soon flow down this stream, pouring its waters into the distant ocean of the North, it will sweep on to the valley of the upper Missouri.

Think of it, young men of the East, you who are measuring off tape for young ladies, shut up in a store through the long and wearisome hours, barely earning your living. Throw down the yardstick and come out here, if you would be men. Let the fresh breeze fan your brow, take hold of the plow, bend down for a few years to hard work with determination to win and success will attend your effort.

Is this letter too enthusiastic? Will those who read it say "he has lost his head and gone daft out there on the prairies?" Not quite. I am an observer here, as I have been in other lands. I have ridden many times over the great States of the Northwest; have seen the riches of Santa Clara and Napa west of the Sierra Nevadas; have looked out over the meadows of Yang-te-ze and the Nile, and can say with honest conviction, that for one who has had a home in New England, I have seen nowhere so inviting a field as that of Minnesota—none with greater undeveloped wealth, none with such prospect of quick development. CARLETON.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The following additional business was transacted by the Labor Congress yesterday afternoon and evening:—

A report was agreed to demanding the repeal of laws forbidding combinations to "secure a fair day's wages for a fair day's work;" also one relating to questions of economic and statistical value, to be replied to quarterly by each labor organization. The Committee on Platform reported resolutions denouncing the national banking system; opposing the incorporation of banks to circulate any notes other than legal tenders; declaring the present rate of interest excessive and oppressive; favoring an amendment of the revenue laws so as to protect the industrial interests; declaring for greenback payment, reduction of interest on the public debt, taxation of United States bonds, etc.; opposing land monopolies; pledging support to and asking the co-operation of the workingwomen; recommending the formation of labor unions and mechanics' institutes, and the creation of a department of labor at Washington; recommending co-operation and the adoption of the eight-hour system; demanding the assessment of more taxes upon the wealth of the country; and demanding the same chartered privileges for working people's associations as are granted to associated capital. The report being read, Mr. Powers, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment, that "nothing herein contained shall be construed as a repudiation of the national debt." After some debate the amendment was defeated, and the report of the committee adopted. Nominations for officers were made. A report was agreed to denouncing the employment of convict labor, and a committee appointed to present a remedy for it at the next Congress. A resolution was adopted declaring that no citizen should be taxed until he owns a surplus of property beyond what is necessary to support and educate his family; also, a resolution recognizing no distinction of sex or color in the labor cause. After speeches by Southern and colored delegates the convention adjourned until this morning.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 132¾.

—President Grant is at Newport, R. I.

—Secretary Robeson is to be publicly received at Eastport, Me.

—The first bale of cotton for Cincinnati arrived there yesterday.

—Secretary Gorham yesterday advertised for stationary for the Senate.

—The revenue from tobacco for the year ending June, 1869, amounted to $22,200,000.

—The first conviction under the Prohibitory law was made in the Superior Court at Boston, yesterday.

—The Keystone Base Ball Club was beaten yesterday at Williamsburg by the Mutuals. Score, 31 to 18.

—In West Virginia only one-third of the expected corn crop will be made, and but one half of tobacco.

—Yesterday the Retrenchment Committee of Congress started westward from Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory.

—Isaac Switcher, now in the Maryland Penitentiary for cow stealing has been left $80,000 by an aunt. He has three years to serve yet.

—Officers visiting the Gettysburg reunion will be transported free of travel along the line of the Northern Central and other railroads.

—Thomas Mulhall, convicted of aiding and abetting in the murder of David Skinner, in Cleveland, has had his death sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

—Acting Commissioner Douglas has decided that bowling alleys at summer resorts are liable to a United States tax, whether a charge is made for their use or not.

—Taylor Blow died in St. Louis yesterday. His life was insured in fourteen companies for a total amount of $117,000. He had done this for the benefit of his creditors.

—Whitbeck and his two sons, engaged in the anti-rent riot near Troy, N. Y., in which Deputy Sheriff Griggs was killed, have been held to bail charged with the murder.

—Adam Titus and Dr. Paul Schoeppe were sentenced to death, at Carlisle, yesterday. During the reading of the sentence on Schoeppe, Mr. Gould, the court crier, dropped dead from excitement.

Foreign Affairs.

—Queen Victoria has gone to Balmoral.

—Two Carlists have been shot at Temente without trial.

—L. Fletcher, the English Consul at Yeddo, died on July 7, ult.

—A conspiracy in favor of the Prince of Asturias has been discovered in Spain.

—A reconciliation has been effected between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt.

—La Vallette has presented his credentials at the Court of St. James as Minister of France.

—The *Reforma*, of Madrid, eulogizes Minister Hale, and calls him the Wilberforce of the country.

—The Pope regrets that no schismatic or Protestant bishop has offered to take part in the Ecumenical Council.

—The war in Japan has ended, and leaders in the rebellion are to be tried at Yeddo, and, if found guilty, punished.

—The silk crop of Japan this year exceeds that of last year. The new tea crop is being transported to Yokohama slowly.

—English journals are bothering themselves about the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. The London *Star* of yesterday says that American rule in Cuba would bring about that properity of the island which is so essential to commerce.

OHIO.

The Campaign—Why Rosecrans Declined.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

General Rosecrans, in his letter declining the nomination of the Democrats for Governor of Ohio, intimated that he had other fish to fry. On this point we find an intimation in a little speech he made at a Mexican town, when he was on his way to San Francisco. In the course of a few remarks which he made in response to the courtesies tendered him, he announced that his intention was to proceed to New York, and, if possible, form a grand company for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the City of Mexico to Acapulco, on the Pacific coast.

Pendleton on Negro Suffrage.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* has been "interviewing" Pendleton, the Lion of the West, as the enthusiastic unwashed term him. Here is a portion of the conversation:—

Reporter—I perceive that the Cincinnati *Commercial* regards your election as Governor as an event tending to arouse old jealousies and animosities, and to revive the antagonisms of the past.

Mr. Pendleton (smiling).—That is one of Mr. Halstead's articles, written very shrewdly, but for a purpose which lies underneath the surface. Mr. Halstead is a very able conductor of a very able newspaper, has strong convictions, and is in the main right on political theories. But his business is journalism. He makes his papers as the razor-strap man did his razors—to sell. In all our personal relations there has always existed the greatest cordiality and good feeling. But he has some friends whom he likes better than me, and if he can serve them by representing me as an old fogy or a reactionist, or an ultra State sovereignty man and a disunionist, he would think he was doing right in following that course. He knows that I am not a reactionist, opposed to all reasonable progress. He knows that I in 1865 urged to the best of my ability the adoption of the rule of negro testimony in Virginia and all the other Southern States. He knows that I have never advised the Southern people upon the course they ought to adopt on the question of reconstruction. I have thought that they were quite as able as either Mr. Halstead or myself to decide what, under all the circumstances, it was best for them to do. They must bear the consequences, and I thought they were the proper persons to assume the responsibility. I have rejoiced in the success of the conservative men of Virginia and Tennessee. I do not think that Mr. Halstead can say as much or as sincerely. I have been opposed to negro suffrage in this State, and have given my reasons to the people upon the stump for that opposition. Mr. Halstead was then (in '67) in accord with me. I have been opposed, other than upon general principles, to the adoption of negro suffrage by any State in this Union. I have always believed that it was constitutional and right that a State should possess this power and should exercise it if it saw fit. I have always been opposed to coercing any State to adopt it. With respect to the treatment of the negro race in our own State, I strongly favor the most liberal possible policy consistent with the due separation of the races, and it is to the Democratic party of Ohio that the negroes owe their right of testimony and their excellent common school system.

He Declares that Grant has no Policy About Anything.

Reporter—What of General Grant's reconstruction policy and administration in general?

Mr. Pendleton—I never understood that General Grant had a policy about reconstruction, or in fact any policy concerning anything. The reconstruction policy of Congress, which consists in compelling the States to amend their State Constitutions and the Federal Constitution according to extreme radical ideas as the price at which they are to be relieved from military government, or what is even worse, the government of scalawags and carpet-baggers instituted and maintained by the Federal power, is, I think, essentially wrong and unconstitutional. On the subject of General Grant's appointments, I fear I cannot express myself as fully as I would desire; and my desire for so doing is that when I cannot speak of the Chief Magistrate of my country in respectful terms, rather than do otherwise I prefer to be silent. I will say this much, however, that for any President to appoint men to office whose only qualifications consist in being relatives or in having given His Excellency money and houses, is infamous. A man holding so exalted a position ought to be above conduct so detestable and shameful.

Reporter—Then General Grant has not come up to your expectations?

Mr. Pendleton—I knew that he was not qualified for the position, but it did not enter my mind that things were going to be carried so far. It is a sad picture to contemplate, indeed.

—The tunnel of the Marietta (Ohio) Railroad is cut under a well of excellent water. The well is as good as ever, and not a drop leaks through.

—It is estimated that the cost of Boston's new reservoir at Chesnut Hill will be $2,500,000.

—There is a young man in Galesburg, Ill., who has read 145 dime novels.

—In Barren county, Ky., there are fourteen apple brandy distilleries.

—The value of the fruit on 600 plum trees near Hudson, N. Y., is $3500.

—The total assessed valuation of all the property in Iowa is $297,000,000.

—A Dubuque wholesale merchant failed recently—his liabilities reaching $240.

—The loss by the Texas flood is estimated at twenty thousand bales of cotton.

—The sand in Sacramento river has been assayed and found to be worth $8 per ton.

—Being sick, a Keokukdog received a dose of medicine and ejected from his mouth half a pint of leather-headed tacks.

—A croquet ground in Vermont is called a "jaw plot." The Philological Society should investigate the derivation.

—A physician in Springfield practises "Baunscheidtism, or the exanthematic method of cure." Poor Springfielders!

—A lady in England, a native of Machias, Me., has sent $1000 to start a fund for the construction of an Episcopal church there.

—According to a local paper, a man in Minnesota lately died because a hole in the back of part of his head penetrated his brain.

—The "father of all the eels" was caught in Maine lately. It was three and a half feet long, and weighed seven and a half pounds.

—Michigan is the third sheep-growing State in the Union. She has 3,984,191; Indiana has 2,882,176; Illinois, 2,736,431; Iowa, 2,591,379.

—Musical instruments being scarce in Georgia, a party of young men have put their money together and bought a hand organ for serenades.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....5'16 | MOON RISES.....
SUN SETS.....6'50 | HIGH WATER.....1'39

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Br. barque Albert the Good, Bolt, Gibraltar for orders, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig John Shay, Nickerson, Lisbon, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr L. Sturtevant, Gruse, Hatteras Inlet via Baltimore, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, Cambridgeport, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr L. M. Strout, Veazie, Boston, do.
Schr J. M. Vance, Andersen, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr Althea, Smith, Charlestown, do.
Schr J. Parsons, Stephens, Portsmouth, N. H., do.
Schr Lady Ellen, Somers, Salem, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Fanny Keating, Daniels, Quincy Point, do.
Schr Alaska, Clark, Salem, do.
Schr A. Kepplier, McFadden, Washington, do.
Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, Salem, do.
Schr Wm. Wilson, Hand, Providence, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Franconia, Leavitt, Boston, do.
Schr Jas. O'Donohue, Smith, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Vrale, Hand, Boston, do.
Schr Mary E. Long, Kersley, Boston, do.
Sloop Mary Carroll, Ballenger, Bridgeton, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Barge Reading RR. No. 58, Worrell, New York, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Barge Reading RR. No. 11, Kingsley, New York, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 6, Schmidt, New York, do.
Barge J. Harris, Vanalstine, New York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Lucy, Hurlbut, 12 days from Hillsboro, N. S., with plaster to captain.
Schr Joseph Oakes, Oakes, 10 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to captain.
Schr Monterey, Anderson, 7 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Enterprise, Jeffries, 1 day from Horntown, Va., with grain to Wm. T. Conquest.
Schr Ettie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lowes, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. Boynton, Mitchell, from New York.
Schr Cora Etta, Sleeper, from Providence.
Barge Mary Ann, Hardan, from Lock Haven, Pa., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Barque Star of Hope, from Memel.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, August 21.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—

Addie and Mattie, with coal, for Wilmington.
Delaware, with lumber to L. Thompson.
Martha McConkey, with oats to A. G. Cattell & Co., and pig iron to Cabeen & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Beckett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 18th inst.
Brig R. S. Hassell, Thomas, from Havana 5th inst. for Baltimore, passed Fortress Monroe 19th inst.
Brig Hattie B., Daggett, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Annandale, Warren, hence for Hingham, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst., and sailed again next morning.
Brig C. H. Kennedy, Staples, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gardiner 16th inst.
Schr Sunbeam, McQueen, for Hartford; C. S. Porter, Tully, for West Haven; and Scud, Horner, for Middletown, all from Trenton, at New York 19th inst.
Schrs R. H. Daly, Lamphear, from Providence, and Panthea, Hill, from Norwich, both for Philadelphia, at New York 19th inst.
Schr A. M. Flanagan, hence for Charleston, before reported ashore at Tybee, has been got off, and arrived at port of destination 19th inst.
Schr Wm. B. Thomas, Winsmore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 17th inst.
Schrs Rachel, Seaman, and J. L. Wilden, Crowell, hence, at Providence 18th inst.
Schr John S. Detwiler, Grace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 18th inst.
Schrs Mary Mershon, Brightman, for Fall River; Charles A. Greiner, Harvey, for Providence; Josephine, Ball, for Bridgeport; and Mary Anna, Burns, for Norwich, all from Philadelphia, at New York 19th inst.
Schrs Cornelia, Noyes, and Flight, Stone, hence, at Norfolk 18th inst.
Schr Franklin, Mull, hence for Boston, at Edgartown 16th inst.
Schr Abbie Bursley, hence for Boston, before erroneously reported totally lost on Block Island, was got off by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co. and taken into Newport at 9 A. M. 19th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 54, hence, at Norwich 18th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the upper two-thirds of Pensacola Lighthouse Tower is now painted black, and the lower third white.

Notice is hereby given that the main light at the entrance to Newburyport Harbor, Massachusetts, will be extinguished from the 27th to the 31st of August inst., inclusive, during which time the tower will be removed about one-third of a mile northeasterly. The beacon light will be shown as usual during the process of removal, and on the establishment of the main light in its new position on 1st September proximo, the beacon will be extinguished, and thereafter, until further notice, the main light alone will be exhibited.

By order, W. B. SHURRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., August 16, 1869.

An official notice from Edinburgh states that on the night of September 1 next, according to previous notice, the arc of the Sternoway Light will be extended as far to the southward and westward as the intervening land of Lewis will permit, and the extended light will be so exhibited every night thereafter.

WHISKY.

The Dealers in Pennsylvania, and Their Political Influence.

Washington correspondence New York Herald.

John Covode, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, arrived here yesterday, and left again this evening. The object of his visit was to consult with Commissioner Delano about the operations of the Internal Revenue law in Pennsylvania. The whisky interest, especially in the western part of the State, is very influential, and Mr. Covode, as a shrewd party manager, is anxious to have it on his side in the campaign which is about to open. The whisky men complain that certain features of the present Whisky Tax bills which were intended to punish dishonest distillers, are equally oppressive upon honest distillers and injurious to their business. Of course this is charged upon Congress directly and indirectly upon the Republican party. If there is not some temporary let up, with a promise of substantial amendment next winter, the whisky men in Pennsylvania and elsewhere propose to make common cause against the Republican party, which they conceive to be the source of their trouble. Mr. Covode's mission there was to see if Commissioner Delano could not make some modification in the administration of the law whereby the hardships complained of by the whisky men might be at least ameliorated. The Commissioner, it is understood, could not give Mr. Covode much encouragement. The law, he says, is so framed that he is left little or no discretion in its administration, and he must execute it as he finds it on the statute book. Mr. Covode is quite hopeful of the ability of the Republicans to elect Geary Governor of Pennsylvania, though he says the job will be a big one, owing to a variety of unfavorable circumstances. The Pennsylvanians do not propose to ask for a Cabinet appointment at this time. Even if one were to be made, the leaders of the party are assured that Benjamin H. Brewster, who has been spoken of in that connection, would not be selected by Grant. The President, who is extremely anxious that Pennsylvania should go Republican this fall, will do all he can to aid in the election of Geary, and all Federal officeholders who wish to retain their places are expected to do the same.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very valuable Business Stand. Three-story brick Store and Dwelling, S. E. corner of Ninth and Cherry streets. On Tuesday, September 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very valuable three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate at the S. E. corner of Ninth and Cherry streets; containing in front on Ninth street 18 feet 10 inches, and extending in depth along Cherry street 95 feet to a 4-feet wide alley. It has all the modern conveniences, and is in excellent order, having been recently improved by the present owner at great expense. The location is desirable for almost any kind of business, being in one of the leading thoroughfares of the city, and is well situated and adapted for a banking institution, which is much needed in this particular business locality. It is occupied as a store and dwelling, and is a good business stand. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$10,000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 7 14 21 9 4] Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—BY ORDER OF heirs.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Very valuable business stand. Three-story brick store, No. 343 North Third street, above Vine street, 20 by 128 feet. On Tuesday, September 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick store and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Third street, between Vine and Callowhill streets, No. 343; containing in front on Third street 20 feet, and extending in depth 128 feet. The easternmost part of the lot is occupied as a beer garden. It is situate in a very valuable business neighborhood. Subject to a yearly quit rent of 1 shilling and 8 pence sterling. Immediate possession. Keys at the auction rooms. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 7 14 21 9 4 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,

No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,

Dealer in Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.

Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.

These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the wareroom of

BLASIUS BROS.,
27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO-FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.

Every inducement offered to purchasers.

J. E. GOULD,
7 24stuth3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, REMOVED TO Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET.

8 9 1m WILLIAM H. DUTTON,

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 2 ¢ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

PATENTS.

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FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

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FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.

Send for pamphlet on Patents.

3 4 thstu CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street.

BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ALE for invalids, family use, etc.

The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, etc., commend it to the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared from the best materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.

P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street,
7 1 2m Below Third and Walnut streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, August 21, LAST NIGHT OF THE NEW SENSATIONAL DRAMA, in a prologue and three acts, by Henry Leslie, Esq., author of "The Orange Girl," entitled DUTY, with new scenery, by George Heilge: novel mechanical effects, by Arthur Wright.

MONDAY EVENING, August 23, The Charming Actress and Vocalist, ROSE WATKINS (Formerly Miss Rosina Shaw), And the eminent Comedian, MR. HARRY WATKINS, In their great romantic Irish drama of TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE. BRILLIANT OVERFLOWING HOUSES NIGHTLY. Positively the last week, commencing MONDAY EVENING, August 16, and continuing every night during the week. Unlimited success of the famous DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS, introducing more sensation new novelties to the patrons and lovers of refined Minstrelsy.

First Time—"Twice Married."
First Time—"The Rival Lovers."
Second Time—"Belle Helene," Thursday.
First Time—"Growle's Domestic Trouble."
Second Time—"Great Peace Jubilee," Friday.
First Time—New Witticisms, New Ballads, Songs, Choruses, Dances, Overtures, etc, etc. 8 16 6t

MATINEE—SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2½.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 113tf

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. See Notice in Educational Column. 7 24swl2t

STEAMBOAT LINES.

SUNDAY TRIPS UP THE DELAWARE.—The splendid and commodious steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH street wharf at 8 o'clock, and Mogargee's wharf, Kensington, at 8½ o'clock A. M., for Florence Heights and White Hill, touching each way at Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Robbins' wharf; returning, leaves White Hill at 4:45 P. M., and Bristol, 5:45. Fare each way, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. 7 3 stf

SUNDAY TRIPS.—THE SPLENDID Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will leave Philadelphia (Chesnut street wharf) at 1¾ and 6 o'clock P. M.; Mezargee's wharf, Kensington, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Burlington and Bristol. Touching at Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 8½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. 7 3 stf

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1869.

A DIET OF RATS FOR THE LABORING CLASSES.

LAST evening, for the first time, a sensible query was propounded in the frothy labor convention which has been holding its sessions here during the present week. A colored delegate from Maryland was upon the floor, engaged in the discussion of the coolie question. According to his view of the case, the coolie comes to this country, if he comes at all, not to take the place of the negro laborer, but to push the white man to the wall; and in support of this theory, the sable gentleman from Maryland turned upon his paler colleagues with the pertinent question, "Can *you* eat rats?" A roar of laughter was the only response which the brawny sons of toil could make, but the response was characteristic of the utter lack of wisdom and common sense which has marked their proceedings from the outset.

After five days were passed in wrangling over that irrepressible gentleman, Miss Susan B. Anthony, and in listening to the stupid vagaries of old Frank Blair and Helper, the renegade of "Impending Crisis" fame, interspersed with the still more stupid platitudes which the delegates themselves brought forth, the so-called Congress, late in the session of yesterday, reached the momentous question of a vote upon the platform. As adopted, it is constituted of seventeen planks, and each plank is worthy of its origin. All the bosh and nonsense which Blair and Helper and the rest of them have gotten off during the week is here boiled down and simmered out until it presents as frail and airy a fabric as a strip of gossamer cloth. The national banking system is denounced because, of course, no member of the convention has his name upon a list of stockholders; and because, furthermore, it conflicts with a wonderful document known as the Constitution of the United States. The present rate of interest is denounced, because, as a man with half an eye can see, at five per cent. twice as much money can be borrowed as when the rate of interest is at ten. The entire monetary system of the country is denounced, because, as the world goes, it is capital that employs labor, and not labor that employs capital, and the attempt of labor to enslave capital is not always and invariably successful. The payment of the national debt in the hard coin to which the nation is pledged, the present rate of interest paid by the Government, and the exemption of the national securities from taxation are denounced, because the bloated bondholders take a different view of *meum* and *tuum* from that held by the revolutionary members of the Congress. Land monopolies are denounced because, when a laboring man enters upon this sphere of speculation, he loses all interest in labor unions and labor congresses, and in the cheap buncombe in which they delight to indulge. Ten hours daily toil are denounced, because eight hours will give a laboring man more time to study political economy and finance and agitate the great labor question, even at the expense of a decrease of twenty per cent. in the amount of his daily earnings. The equal assessment of taxation is denounced, because, if all the revenue of the Government were derived from the capitalists, the laborers could better afford to devote a good share of their time to attendance upon labor congresses. And, finally, although Miss Susan B. Anthony was so roughly handled by the convention, the women of the country are invited to rally around the standard of the men and participate in the grand revel which will follow the impending overthrow of the present order of things.

Precisely what the convention is doing to-day we are not advised as we write, but there is one thing which it has promised to do that receives our hearty endorsement, and that is to adjourn. The city has had about enough of it, and will take leave of the delegates without any profound expressions of regret. They have accomplished nothing, and despite the passage of a resolution to get up a new party which shall smash all the old parties without much ado, and the defeat of a resolution declaring that nothing in the platform shall be construed as a repudiation of the national debt, it is safe to say that they have harmed no one except themselves and injured nothing save the cause which they professed to represent. If the sun, moon, and stars should chance to take the back track, at the bidding of the Congress, and a general moral, social, economical, financial, industrial, and cosmical upheaval should result, the laboring classes throughout the country would be compelled to respond in the affirmative to the query of the dusky savan from Maryland:—"Can you eat rats?"

THE NEW YORK JUDICIARY.

THE people of this city have heard often enough comments on the scandalous corruption in the New York courts, but except the comparatively few who habitually read the daily papers of that city in which the proceedings of the courts are reported in detail, have any adequate idea of the demoralization that actually exists. In the hands of such men as Justices Barnard, McCunn, Cardozo, and others of the New York bench, justice is not merely a burlesque, but its name is used to cover a multitude of crimes. These men are the paid employes of politicians, railroad speculators, and ring-masters generally, and all the machinery of the law is put in operation whenever required for the benefit of their clients. All the powers of the judiciary in the way of mandamuses, injunctions, writs of habeas corpus, attachments, etc., are used with a recklessness and utter want of scruple that bid fair to ruin some of the greatest business enterprises of the city and the State, if some means for effecting a reform is not speedily devised. The Erie war and the Susquehanna Railroad war, in which rival bands of stock gamblers fired away at each other with injunctions and counter injuctions from different courts of concurrent jurisdiction, until such ammunition being exhausted they actually came to blows and bloodshed, are recent instances that have attracted the attention of the whole country. In the case of the last-named road, matters come to such a pass, that to preserve the public peace, the Governor of the State was obliged to interfere and take the matter into his own hands, thus superseding the courts. The precedent thus set is itself full of evil augury for the future, but under the circumstances nothing else was to be done, and this illegal assumption of power met with general commendation.

The New York *Times*, which is the most unpartisan, the most independent, and generally the most impartial and discreet of the journals of that city, gave, a few days ago, a severe but just and perfectly correct review of Judge Barnard's conduct in the Susquehanna Railroad difficulty. It showed how he issued the writs of his Court, not from the bench, but from the office of the Erie Railroad Company, and proved conclusively that he was nothing more nor less than the paid employe of Fisk and his co-conspirators. This article touched Barnard to the quick, and yesterday at the opening of the Court he commenced a tirade against the present as well as the late editor of the *Times*, stating with regard to the supposed writer of the article, that he (Barnard) had saved him some five years ago from being sent to the penitentiary for forgery, and then asserted that the late Mr. Raymond had gone home drunk and fell down dead after attacking and misrepresenting the character of Barnard, thereby implying that the sudden death of the honored editor of the *Times* was a judgment from heaven on account of Barnard. This judge also stated that hereafter he intended to make a personal *expose* of the personal character of his assailants; so we may expect some highly edifying remarks about the private history of the prominent New York journalists from him ere long. As for the charge brought against the memory of Mr. Raymond, or the still more disgraceful allegations with regard to the present editor of the *Times*, no one believes them; and no one will, except on better evidence than the vindictive asseveration of a man of Judge Barnard's well-known character.

Another characteristic specimen of the New York Judiciary is McCunn, who does the dirty work of the Democracy, and whose recent conflict with the United States authorities has brought him into notoriety. McCunn has again distinguished himself by ordering the unconditional release of the defaulting teller of the Tennessee Bank, refusing to postpone proceedings, although he was informed that the Governor had remanded the man to the custody of the Tennessee authorities on the requisition of the authorities of that State.

These instances show in the most glaring manner the magnitude of the evils of an elective judiciary, especially where the Democracy are able to obtain the control of the political machinery. In this city we have managed thus far to keep our courts pure and unspotted by a suspicion of the sale of justice, but the elective system which we have as well as New York is an evil that may some day master us as it has done our sister city. The Judges of the New York bench wield a power that ought not to be in the hands of any man or set of men in a free country. They are their own masters, and the masters of the people, responsible to nobody but themselves, and perfectly willing to sell themselves to the highest bidder. New York submits to a great deal in the way of official corruption; but it does not seem that the present state of affairs can last much longer. Already the Union Pacific Railroad has been obliged to remove its office to another city, and other great companies are preparing to follow suit; and if something is not done in the way of reform, the Democracy will be the ruin of New York, as it has been the ruin of whatever else it has touched.

THE GETTYSBURG REUNION.

IF special pains are not taken by those who engineer the Gettysburg reunion movement to avoid partiality, there is danger that, instead of setting history right, undue weight may be given to erroneous theories, and that the whole demonstration will result in a gigantic gratuitous advertisement of the new watering-place on the one hand, and injustice to the memory of some of the dead and absent heroes of the fight on the other. It is perhaps unavoidable at Gettysburg, as well as at all other great battle-fields, to prevent the men in epaulettes from monopolizing the honors won by the hard fighting and unfailing courage of the rank and file. How many blunders or neglects of commanding officers were covered up during the three days' fight by the heroism of the boys in blue the world will never know; but even the disputed questions between the officers may not be equitably adjusted if the attendance of representative men is not complete. The absence of a single important witness may turn the whole scale of evidence in an ordinary murder trial, and before a complete and veritable account of the details of one of the greatest battles of the world can be compiled, every essential link of testimony should be supplied. This is even more essential at Gettysburg than on ordinary battle-fields, not only on account of the magnitude and complicated nature of the movements which occurred there, but on account of the bitter controversies which have arisen in regard to the struggle. Some of the most important witnesses now slumber in honored graves. Reynolds, Sedgwick, Birney, Farnsworth, and many other officers are dead, and Sickles, whose conduct has been severely criticized, as well as many other officers who took an active part in the conflict, will necessarily be absent. At the best, any new decisions that may be reached will therefore not be fortified at all points by absolutely conclusive evidence, and some of the questions involved will probably remain as open to future doubt and dispute as they are at this moment. If the reunion results in an attestation of some of the leading facts, this is perhaps all that can be reasonably expected.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, August 21, 1869.

On dit that

Mrs. Stowe has been Snapped Up

by Robert Bonner, at the rate of $500 per column (payable in gold) to write the "true story" of all the "separated" wives of distinction from Charles Dickens' to Charles Sumner's, including Matilda Heron and not forgetting Sarah Ann Leslie. Her "true story" of Lady Byron has met with such remarkable and instant success, is so indicative of womanly intuition into character and delicate appreciation of private motives, that I should not be surprised were that editor of the hard-cash conscience, Bonner, to throw over Mrs. Southworth altogether, and install the reckless "Atlantic Monthlyist" in her place. One and all of the newspapers here join in the attack upon her, and she is catching it hot and heavy. If Mr. Bonner does not succeed in securing her services, I presume the New York *Sunday Mercury* or the *Day's Doings* will. The woman who possesses such a capability for winning the confidences of injured wives, and then rushing with them into print, deserves to be read by a much wider set of readers than the perusers of the *Atlantic* amount to. It is a pity she has not the chance of repeating the experiment. It is high time to regard with suspicion the inner lives of distinguished men who are separated from their wives. Well may they dread to die. The Great American Unmasker is abroad, and the coffin-lid shall scarcely close over them ere their hearts will be "torn before the crowd."

The Miss Gertrude Clark

who some weeks ago fled from this country, seized with the desire of becoming an actress, has returned a wiser, but not necessarily a sadder girl. She has had nothing to make her sadder. The salt-water has added a rose to her complexion, and during the trip she has gathered a wealth of health, for the lack of which nor gold nor greenbacks could compensate. She was discovered in obscure but comfortable lodgings in Dublin, and was preparing to make her first appearance in one of those characters in which Anna Cora Mowatt, in former years, created such *furore*. Her ardor is a little damped, but neither her nose nor her eyes have become rubescent with the plaintive snivel of the repentant prodigal. She is a high-spirited, good girl, who has been "out on a lark," and appears to have enjoyed it considerably.

Madame Parepa's

Season of English Opera

commences in this city at the French Theatre three weeks from this evening. She has made a goodly collection of *prime donne* and *tenori*, and during her recuperation at the watering-places has added another chin to the several that already scollop the way to her lovely little neck. Madame Rosa will appear in Balfe's *Puritan's Daughter*, and perhaps will be prevailed upon to do "Juliet" or "Rosina," in the latter of which, because of the short dress, she is said to present an extremely attenuated appearance. Carl Rosa is going to be the business manager of the establishment, and Parepa-Rosa is going to be the business manager of him. Each having a suitable department to attend to, harmony must be the result.

I am not surprised to learn that

Philadelphia is Getting Short of Water.

Any city which permits its Biddies to wash front pavements to the extent the front pavements of Philadelphia are washed before 7 o'clock of a Saturday morning, deserves such a visitation as this. Fairmount has for a long time winked at the iniquity of this waste of water, and can only remedy the evil by removing the cause.

The efforts of a gang of New York roughs to

Break Up a Picnic,

which took place a day or two ago at one of the suburbs, have struck a heavy blow at these summer jaunts. The Emmett Guard, every member of which was accompanied by one or more ladies, was celebrating some festal occasion, when it was suddenly attacked by a crowd of these ruffians, whose choicest pleasure it is to insult women and children. In an instant the happy pleasure-party were converted into the actors of a scene which at one time bade fair to end tragically. Fortunately the Emmett Guard were too numerously and chivalrously represented for the ruffians to make as much way as they expected, although several of the Emmett Guard were severely wounded. Coney Island is one of the worst resorts of these gangs, and it is a wonder that, in spite of all the efforts of the Commissioners, they have not yet penetrated into Central Park. Probably because, on making an attempt some years ago, they met with their match at once, and were put down in such a manner as gave them no hope of any ultimate success. The Emmett Guard affair, however, has put an end to the picnic *furore*. It will see no resurrection until next summer. ALI BABA.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, West CHESNUT Street.—Preaching To-morrow Morning at 10½; Adult Bible School at 2½, and Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock.

REV. E. R. BEADLE WILL PREACH To-morrow at the SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, S. E. corner of TWENTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.—TO-MORrow being the fourth Sunday in the month, the Afternoon Service will be omitted. Service in the Evening, at 8 o'clock.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JAMES T. HYDE, of Connecticut.

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Rev. Dr. MALIN will preach in this Church on next Sabbath Morning, service commencing at 10½ o'clock.

THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, corner of FIFTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, will be reopened to-morrow. Services in the morning at 10½, and in the afternoon at 5 o'clock.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
The Monthly Meeting of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held next MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Essay by J. H. COYLE, Esq. Subject: "Sabbath School Machinery."
Question for discussion: "Are the modern arrangements for conducting Sabbath Schools adequate to the work before us?"
Vocal and Instrumental Music under the direction of Professor John Bower.
The public are invited. 8 21 2t

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Rev. Mr. EMERSON will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The congregation of the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church unite in these services.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets).—Rev. W. HENRY GREEN, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will preach To-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited.

UNION SERVICES.—SEVENTH AND WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.—Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., will preach in the Morning, at 10½ o'clock, in the SEVENTH CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut, and Rev. E. R. BEADLE, D. D., in the Evening, at 8 o'clock, in the WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets.

NOTICE.—THE TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Boardman's), corner of WALNUT and TWELFTH Streets, will, Providence permitting, be open for Divine service every Sabbath throughout the summer at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M.
Rev. Dr. McVAIGNE, of Princeton, is engaged to preach during that time.
Strangers, and all others, are cordially invited to attend. 7 10 s8t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 5

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 12§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY, TENTH Street, above Chesnut.—On MONDAY, 23d instant, and until further notice, the Newspaper Room will be opened at half-past 7 o'clock A. M. The Library Room will be opened at 9 o'clock as heretofore. 8 21 stu 2t

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.
OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.
The Union Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for Mass Meetings as follows, viz.:—
Troy, Bradford county, September 4, 1869.
Towanda, " " 6, "
Governor JOHN W. GEARY and the Hon. JOHN SCOTT have been invited to address these meetings, and have consented to be present on both occasions.
JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
W. J. P. WHITE,
G. W. HAMERSLY,
M. L. QUAY,
S. F. GWINNER, Secretaries.
8 21 3t

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
SECOND DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 716 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Income Tax for 1868, tax on Watches, Carriages, etc., and Special or License Tax for year ending April 30, 1870, is now due and payable at this office until SEPTEMBER 11, 1869, after which the legal penalties will be added.
No further notice will be given.
This District comprises the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth wards of this city.
Checks will be received.
8 21 2t* WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Collector.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, AUGUST 17, 1869.
City Warrants registering to 44,000 will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from this date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
8 19 3t City Treasurer.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf 1

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7*

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; removes the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf2

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery."
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally [2 4 tu th f s]

JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la manana y de 3 a 6 de tarde.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO CAMP HANCOCK.—"PHILADELPHIA CITY GUARD," AT WHITEHALL, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA.
EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to Whitehall will be issued from offices of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street, and corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, on August 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27. Good to return until August 28 inclusive.
Fare $2·75 for round trip.
8 21 6t ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. 1.

THIRD GRAND EXCURSION
AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND.
Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, on
Tuesday, August 24, 1869, at 7·30 A. M.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, $3·00; Gentleman and Lady, $5·00.
Tickets can be procured at the Offices, Nos. 811 and 825 Chesnut street, Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street, No. 501 Girard avenue; and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion. 8 20 3t*

READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Between Philadelphia and Belmont, commencing August 9, 1869. Starting from station, SEVENTEENTH Street and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, and stopping at Coates street (Park entrance), Brown street (Park entrance), Thompson street, Mifflin Lane (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm), and east end of Columbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat).
(DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Trains start from Seventeenth and Pennsylvania avenue:—	Trains start from Belmont:—
At 7·10 A. M.	At 6·20 A. M.
" 9·10 A. M.	" 8·00 A. M.
" 11·00 A. M.	" 10·00 A. M.
" 1·30 P. M.	" 12·20 Noon.
" 3·00 P. M.	" 2·10 P. M.
" 4·50 P. M.	" 4·00 P. M.
" 6·30 P. M.	" 5·35 P. M.
" 7·40 P. M.	" 7·10 P. M.

Arrangements have been made with the Green and Coates Streets, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell exchange tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for 12 cents.
Single fares, on Park Accommodation Train, 10 cents.
Tickets in Packages—7 for 50 cents, 14 for $1·00.
For sale at offices, Seventeenth street, Coates street and Belmont.
J. LOWRIE BELL,
8 6 22t General Agent.

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
New York. Paris. [3 10 4

CLOTHING.

ARE YOU GOING OUT OF TOWN?

Never go anywhere at all
Without first stopping at GREAT BROWN HALL,
For the clothes of
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Are you bound for the mountains, or bound for the shore?
In either case, call at our GREAT BROWN STORE,
For some clothes, of
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Are you going to hunt, or fish, or shoot?
Mind that you buy a travelling suit
Made by
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Whether you travel by steamer or rail,
If you value your comfort, sir, don't fail
To call on
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Travel along, wherever you must, sir,
But mind that you wear a linen duster,
Bought of
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

PLEASE TO REMEMBER! Just before you start off travelling, call at our store,
And buy of
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

The pleasantest days of summer travel are yet before you, fellow-citizen!

Rapidly as our summer stock of Thin Clothes goes off, there is yet

Some of it left!—! Cheap!!
Some of it left!—! Cheap!!
Some of it left!—! Cheap!!
Some of it left!—! Cheap!!

And it is to your Interest

To call and buy it, before it is all gone.

Yours respectfully,

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT FIRE AT YONKERS.

HERRING'S SAFES

AGAIN TESTED!

YONKERS, N. Y., August 13, 1869.
MESSRS HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York—Gentlemen:—At the great fire here on Sunday night last (8th inst.), which covered an area of two blocks, we had two of your Safes in our building, which passed safely through the ordeal. When first discovered they were surrounded by burning lumber, and bear evidence of having had a severe test, as our place of business occupied seven lots, all covered with buildings and lumber, all of which were entirely consumed, and to this heat the Safes were exposed. It was with great satisfaction that we found, upon cutting into our Safes, as they were so warped and swollen they could be opened in no other way, that our books and papers and money were all saved; indeed, the bills came out of the Safe without a singe, and nothing is discolored but the binding of the books. Respectfully yours,
ACKERT & QUICK.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4ptf§

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY.

GENUINE AND PURE

French White Preserving Brandy,

Imported direct, and for sale by

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

COAL.

IMPORTANT TO COAL CONSUMERS.—Save 20 per cent. in the cost of your Fuel. Buy Broad Top SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL at $6½ to $7 per ton, instead of paying $9 for Anthracite. In Europe no other than BITUMINOUS COALS are used, and in Pittsburg and the West soft coals are used exclusively.
Then why can't we do the same in Philadelphia?
Broad Top Coal is a free burning SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL, and is admirably adapted for STEAM PURPOSES, and for the GRATE, the FURNACE, the RANGE, and the STOVE. Is it not your duty, therefore, to lay aside *prejudice* with Anthracite at its present EXORBITANT RATE, and TRY if you cannot use Broad Top and other similar good coals, and thus save at least $2 per ton in the cost of your fuel? Buy the Lump size, and when necessary break it as required. Broad Top Coal can be had of the undersigned, and most of the other Coal dealers. Be sure and ask for the Broad Top Coal.
POWELTON COAL AND IRON CO.,
S. W. cor. Front and Walnut.
S. C. FORD & CO.,
Reading Railroad and Second street turnpike.
GEORGE A. HEBERTON,
Chesnut and Thirty-third streets.
R. B. WIGTON,
Walnut street, below Dock.
KEMBALL COAL & IRON CO.,
No. 235 Walnut street.
GEORGE MEARS,
8 7 stuth 1m4p No. 315½ Walnut street.

THE OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON SALT FISH COMPANY is removed to No. 274 S. THIRD Street, Room 15. 8 20 3t

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SINGing and Piano, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. [8 21 1§

$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION AT REILLY. Academy, BERLIN, N. J. Rev. T. N. 8 21 sw3t*

DICKINSON COLLEGE, CARLISLE, PA.
The all Term of this Institution will begin September 2.
7 21 s 4t* R. L. DASHIELL, President.

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, OFFICE No. 1024 WALNUT Street.
CLASS ROOMS, 1024 WALNUT and 857 N. BROAD.
Instructions will begin MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 7 24swl§

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE, REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.
PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS.
A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Charges—$250 to $300 per year.
Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Andalusia, Pa. 8 12 1m

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prompt sent for its select tone and superior appointments.
For prospectus address the Principal,
8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA.
The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday September 1, next.
For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
7 31 5w

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to
C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal,
8 2 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.
7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street 7 17 3m

RUFUS ADAMS, ELOCUTIONIST,
No. 11 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. [8 7

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1334 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys, will commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful preparation for college. Circulars sent on request.
8 18 1m J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal. SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will
RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.
8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address
7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN.
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.
The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 22 2m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(FOUNDED A. D. 1785.)
S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,
With Ten Assistant Teachers.
From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance.
French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge.
By order of the Trustees,
GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.
The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS,
8 16 mwf 6w Head Master.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.
T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.
The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.
The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.
Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 21tf

"THE HILL" SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address
REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M., Principal.

REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. N. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James F. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, I. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf2m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
This school presents the following advantages:—
Finely-ventilated class-rooms, with ceilings thirty feet in height, giving each pupil more than double the usual breathing space.
Wide, massive stairways, rendering accidents in assembling and dismissing almost impossible.
A corps of teachers every one of whom has had years of experience in the art of *imparting* knowledge and making study interesting, and, consequently, profitable.
A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success.
Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily, on and after August 23.
Catalogues containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above
H. Y. LAUDERBACH,
Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School. 8 17 1m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR BOISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutle Ground and Polished at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 6p§

EDUCATIONAL.

The Tables Turned, and the Woman Question Floored—Publication of Proceedings—The Voice and its Training—Christianity in the Public Schools.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 20, 1869.

Through a ludicrous combination of circumstances, Miss Beecher and her *confreres* lost their audience this morning. The notices of the meeting were so awkwardly given that people were divided between Taylor Hall and the Normal School, which were half a mile apart and separated by a draw-bridge-spanned canal controlled by the enlightened corporation of Camden and Amboy. An audience of some fifty persons had gathered at the former place, and it waited patiently for the unpunctual speakers. After a lapse of ten minutes' grace, the folks started off *en masse* for the other hall. Too late to avert this luckless pilgrimage, Miss Beecher, Miss Potter, and a half-dozen female companions, escorted by one male friend, arrived on the scene. Whether their own unpunctuality on this occasion—in striking contrast with the public rebuke given by one of them yesterday to the audience, who had courteously met them at an early hour—was owing to delaying for breakfast this morning, or to the mysterious fixings of the feminine toilet requiring extra attention, is an unsolved problem. Miss Beecher then resolved to ride to the Normal School, but as the passenger cars here only run semi-occasionally, she did not arrive till too late for the discussion upon the woman question.

The Normal School Association met at 8 A. M., President Ogden in the chair. On motion of Dr. Hart, it was resolved to meet next year on the Friday, Saturday, and Monday previous to the meeting of the National Teachers' Association, and at the same place. Messrs. Olcott, Ind., Boyden, Mass, Gage, Minn., Brooks, Pa., and Diossy, La., were appointed a committee to assist the President in arranging the programme. On motion of Mr. Round, Me., it was resolved that every member of the Association be requested to bring to the next annual meeting copies of all printed catologues, circulars, blanks, forms, examinations, questions, etc., and of any other new and important printed matter relating to the professional work, for examination and exchange. Messrs. Allen, Pa., Barringer, N. J., and Hoose, N. Y., were appointed a committee to ascertain the present conditions requisite for membership in the Association. The Association then adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

The National Superintendents' Association, having resolved to meet in convention at Washington on the coming winter during the session of Congress, adjourned *sine die*.

Teachers' Morning Session.

The National Teachers' Association met at the Normal School building at 9 A. M. Rev. Joseph Atwood, Trenton, opened with prayer. The spirit of genial good-fellowship that had hitherto prevailed was somewhat marred this morning, but only for a little while.

Professor E. E. White, Ohio, moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be hereby instructed, in making the arrangements for the publication of our proceedings, neither to ask for nor to receive any financial aid from the school-book publishers of the country.

Professor White supported the above in a few spirited remarks. He did not design to cast any imputation upon the publishers, who were honorable men, and who individually would cheerfully advance the means for the publication; but he trusted that, out of respect to its dignity, the association would publish its own proceedings.

Superintendent Buckley, of Brooklyn, arose to explain the exact circumstances of the case, but the President shrewdly suggested that a little singing would do good in calming excited feelings, and the audience, at his request, raised their voices in a short-metre hymn.

Professor Hart stated that two essential rules had been laid upon the publishers in attendance at this convention. They had been required to keep all circulars out of the session-room, and they had been forbidden to contribute one dollar towards the expenses of the meeting or the entertainment of the guests.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, and, on motion of Superintendent Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, the association repealed a resolution previously adopted forbidding the Board of Managers to subject the body to any expenses in such publication.

The lady teachers by resolution tendered their thanks for hospitalities received, to Mr. Elias Cook, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Clark, and Mrs. Kimball, of Trenton.

Professor Monroe, of Boston, spoke upon "The Voice and its Training." The key-note of his teaching was to secure and preserve elasticity of muscle. A good position, a right carriage of the chest, the filling of the lungs through the nostrils, and carrying the breath down to the base of the lungs, were absolute essentials. The breath will go down, if ladies can be taught not to have their dress to "fit;" but it is a crime to act as do many of them, as the caprices of fashion could improve upon the handiwork of the Creator.

Hon. Joseph White, LL. D., Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, discoursed upon "Christianity in the Public Schools." The Family and the Church were each created by the Lord, and had their peculiar missions; but God created the State, and it enfolds them and underlies them all. It is divinely instituted for Divine purposes, with solemn responsibilities, as it has great powers; and the State has, in some particulars, made her work commensurate with her responsibilities. The right and the duty of the Commonwealth are to teach religion generally to every person within her limits, or to see that it is done.

A discussion ensued upon the above subject. Judge Fields, Princeton, declared the teachers cannot give religious instruction in our public schools. If the Bible is to be taught there the whole of it must be taught—the Old Testament and the New. How then shall we deal with the Gospel of John and the Epistles of Paul? We cannot give technical religious instruction in our public schools. Leave to the State the secular education of the people, and leave to the Church the religious education of the people. We do not want religion taught by the teachers supported by the State. He would introduce the Bible into the public schools and have it studied and explored to the fullest extent possible, without trenching upon the denominational tenets of any of the churches. He would look on the expulsion of the Bible from the public schools as one of the greatest calamities that can befall the nation.

Rev. Mr. Lockwood recognized three classes of teachers—the religious, the irreligious, and the indifferent. He had noticed the religious teachers were the most successful ones, and General Howard had confirmed this view.

Professor E. C. White stated there were two extreme views held on this point. One, which might be stated as the Church or Roman Catholic view, was that no instruction is religious which does not impart dogmas, teach denominational catechisms, and enforce especial forms of worship and organization. The other is that which so distorts the view of the rights of conscience of each to God, as to exclude even the reading of the Scriptures in the public schools. The recognition of God, His providence, and His care—the common possession of all the Christian churches—cannot be refused; and if we shut God and His Word out of the school-house, we write ourselves atheists, and practically teach atheism.

On motion, Hon. Joseph White, Judge Fields, and Superintendent Hobbs were appointed a committee to bring in a brief statement of the true ground on which this question should rest for adoption.

Supt. Bulkley, on behalf of the Nominating Committee, made a report of nominations, which being amended by inserting the names of two ladies, was adopted as follows:—

President—D. B. Hagar, Massachusetts.

Vice-Presidents—Miss Emily A. Rice, Massachusetts; J. W. Bulkley, New York; M. H. Wygant, Arkansas; S. S. Green, Rhode Island; W. Johnston, Maine; G. B. Sears, New Jersey; J. P. Wickersham, Pennsylvania; W. R. Creery, Maryland; W. R. White, West Virginia; S. S. Ashley, North Carolina; M. Seaman, Louisiana; W. D. Henkle, Ohio.

Secretary—A. D. Marble Massachusetts.

Assistant Secretary—Miss Lucy M. O'Connell, New York.

Treasurer—W. C Crosby, Iowa.

Counsellors—Thomas Smith, Ark.; Z. Richards, District of Columbia; E. E. White, Ohio; Thomas D. Baird, Md.; H. F. Harrington, Mass.; E. Brooks, Pa.; D. N. Camp, Conn.; T. W. Valentine, N. Y.; B. C. Hobbs, Ind.; S. H. White, Ill.; J. M. Gage, Minn.; J. M. Oscott, Ind.; J. Ogden, Tenn.; D. Reed, Mo.; J. W. Hoyt, Wis.; J. S. Hart, N. J.; B. G. Northrop, Conn.; J. W. Parker, Pa.; Mr. Rogers, Ind.; J. S. Woodman, N. H.

Afternoon Session.

Owing to the extreme heat of the day the attendance of teachers this afternoon at Taylor Hall was quite slim. Professors Thomson and Davis of New York, and Brooks, Pa., were appointed a committee to report to the next annual convention on the merits of the metrical or decimal system. Superintendents White of Ill., Cruikshank, N. Y., and Wickersham, Pa., were appointed a committee to revise the constitution and prepare rules of order.

Dr. J. W. Hoyt, Wisconsin, read a historical paper upon the "Progress of University Education." The founding of these educational institutions were traced from the earliest times, and the progressive extension of their curriculum of studies was portrayed.

The Committtee on Business reported the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the teaching of partisan or sectarian principles in our Public Schools, or the appropriation of public funds for the support of sectarian schools, is a violation of the fundamental principles of our American system of education. Adopted.

Superintendent Hobbs, on behalf of the Special Committee on Christianity in the Schools, reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That sacred literature is entitled to a place in the curriculum of study for the academy, the college, and the university, and that the Bible should not only be studied, venerated, and honored as a classic for all ages, people, and languages in these institutions, but devotionally read and its precepts inculcated in all the common schools of our land.

Supt. Rickoff offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association a great American University is a leading want of American education; and that in order to contribute to the early establishment of such an institution, the President of this Association, acting in concert with the President of the National Superintendents' Association, is hereby requested to appoint a committee, consisting of one member from each of the States, and of which Dr. J. W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, shall be chairman, to take the whole subject under consideration, and to make such report thereon at the next annual convention of said associations as shall seem to be demanded by the interests of the country.

The thanks of the association were tendered to the citizens of Trenton, to the Committee on Reception, to Professor John S. Hart, LL. D., for his hospitable arrangements, to the hotel-keepers and railroad companies for reduction of rates, etc.

The thanks of the agents of the publishers of school-books was tendered by resolution to the association, the trustees of the Normal School, and to Dr. Hart, for favors tendered in allowing an exhibition of school articles on such a liberal scale.

A tribute was paid by resolution and addresses to the memory of the late D. F. Wells, Superintendent of Public Schools, Iowa.

Evening Session.

The closing session of the National Teachers' Association was held this evening in Taylor's Hall, before a large audience. The exercises were of a peculiarly interesting character to the members of the Association. The leading feature was a grand reunion, with short addresses from the States represented in the association. Professor Lancaster represented Georgia; Bingham, North Carolina; Smith, Arkansas; Farquhar, Maryland; White, Illinois; Myers, Pennsylvania; White, West Virginia; Miss Rice, Massachusetts; Miss Lucy O'Connell, New York; Miss Westmore, Missouri; Professor Johnson, Maine; Green, Rhode Island; Hiske, Minnesota; Barringer, New Jersey; Harkness, Delaware; Ogden, Tennessee; Olcott, Indiana; and Hoyt, Wisconsin.

The new officers of the Association were formally introduced and heartily received. The session was adjourned *sine die* by the impressive singing of the grand old Doxology. LAIRD.

CITY ITEMS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING *of all kinds. Prices greatly reduced to close out summer stock. Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made Goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets,* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY White Ironstone Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets—
Containing 125 pieces, for $29·50.
Containing 105 pieces, for $25.
Containing 103 pieces, for $15.
The above are made up of useful pieces only, and are large enough to dine twelve persons.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY WHITE FRENCH CHINA, Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets,
Containing 175 pieces, for.....$33
Smaller sets of 115 pieces, for.....$90
At KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY fine Gold-band French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces, for $13·50, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY White French China Tea Sets, 58 pieces, for $10, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

WE HAVE just opened a large invoice of Green Glazed Dessert Table Ware, consisting of Plates, Fruit Loaves, Fruit Stands, etc. etc.
At KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

WHITE STONE CHINA TEA SETS.—Forty-six pieces (cups with handles), $5.
Forty-four pieces (cups with handles), $4.
All best quality, at KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

OUR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC.—
CHARLES STOKES,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET,
respectfully draws your attention by this notice, that the assortment of Fine Clothing now being made for his Fall business will be full and
UNSURPASSED IN STYLE, QUALITY, AND PRICE.
A very great reduction from former prices will be made, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all.
The best cutters only employed, and customer work made in style and fit unequalled by any establishment in the State.
YOUR PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—
Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

THE PUBLIC will all be interested in what the *City Item* says, "Endorsed by Prominent Well-known Citizens." Let no one fail to read. Personal column in this day's *Ledger* August 21, 1869.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE at Cape May proposes to run its season well into September. Persons visiting the island will find this house located with full and clear sea views, and patronized by our best Philadelphia families.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE EAGLE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The Misses Pierson and Embree have taken the large mansion at Eagle Station, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, fifteen miles from the city, where they intend to open their school on September 13, for the education of girls in English, French, German, Latin, Music, etc. These ladies have had several years' experience, and refer to some of our best citizens. The country is high and healthy, and offers every inducement for parents to send their children. Address "Spread Eagle, Chester county, Pa."

ADIRONDACK SPRING WATER FROM WHITEHALL, N. Y.—Experience has proved that this celebrated Chalybeate Water contains more active medicinal properties for the speedy relief and cure of all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Female Weakness and Nervous Prostration, than any known remedy. Nature's great Tonic and Diuretic for invigorating and building up the system impaired by disease, dyspepsia, or general debility. See pamphlet. Depot, and for sale by
WYETH & BROTHER, Druggists,
No. 1412 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET.—Will close their large assortment of goods on hand at the following astonishing low prices, to make room for the immense stock purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe, now in transit to this city:—

White French China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz.	$2·00
White Stone China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz.	1·50
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces	1·25
White Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pcs.	60
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen	2·25
Pressed Glass Goblets, per dozen	1·50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pcs., cups with handles	4·00
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pcs., cups with handles	4·75
Best Stone China Dining sets, 92 pieces	15·00
White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	30·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7·50

The stock of Fancy Goods will be sold at a still greater discount from former prices.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.
Call soon, before the assortment is broken.

GREAT REDUCTIONS,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
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Great Reductions,
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Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Closing out Summer Stock.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the 19th instant, HARRY F., infant son of Elwood and Mary M. Brown, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 530 Mercury street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GARRETT.—On the 18th instant, CATHARINE A. GARRETT, aged 57 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 800 Duane street, above Brown, on Monday, the 23d instant, at 1 o'clock.

LEVERING.—August 18, 1869, MATHIAS LEVERING. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, near the King of Prussia, Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, on Sunday morning, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Tremont Cemetery, Norristown.

Insure Your Property in Home Companies First, in Preference to Foreign Ones.

SPRING GARDEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE,
N. W. Cor. SIXTH and WOOD Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1869.

Capital and Assets Nearly $700,000,

Invested as follows:—

Real Estate	$10,375·00
Ground Rents Improved	2,664·50
Mortgages	375,377·32
Interest unpaid	150·00
U. S. Loans, 1881, 6 per cents	127,788·00
Philadelphia City Loans, 6 per cents	66,450·00
Temporary Loans, with full security	6,000·00
205 shares stock N. Liberties Gas Co.	5,904·00
200 shares stock Man. National Bank	6,000·00
314 shares stock Penn National Bank	18,212·00
100 shares stock Commercial National Bank	5,925·00
561 shares stock Spring Garden Fire Ins. Co.	47,883·00
Cash	2,367·98
	$674,833·80

This Company is open for increased insurance on merchandise generally, lumber in yards and on wharves, buildings and furniture in the city and surroundings, at as low rates as are consistent with security to its policy holders.

Our merchants and business men's success is identified with the increased prosperity of the city of Philadelphia and the encouragement of its own institutions.

Yours truly,
JOHN H. DOHNERT, President.
JOHN A. FRY, Secretary. 8 14 sws tuths4trp

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED,

New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.

Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT

For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 8 6 stuth3

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP BATH TOWELLINGS,
TURKISH TOWELS,
HEAVY ABSORBENT DIAPERS.

Several lots CHEAP HANDKERCHIEFS, in Ladies' and Gents' sizes.

SUMMER GAUZE FLANNELS.
GAUZE BLANKETS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, every width.

We furnish Hotels and Public Institutions at importer's package prices. 8 21

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks,
Soft-finish Cambrics, Brilliants, Piques, etc.
Plaid and Plain Organdies.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins, etc. etc.
Shirred Muslins, 50, 65, 75, 81, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Colored Tarletans for covering.
Mosquito Netting, by the piece or yard.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
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A very ingenious "sell" upon the Royal Society of Great Britain was perpetrated by Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, a wicked wag of the age, during the furore caused by the discovery of the wonderful healing powers of TAR WATER Sir Charles sent a communication to the President relating the circumstances of a sailor's breaking his leg on board of the guardship at Chatham, and its perfect union and cure by an application of spun oakum soaked in tar. After the communication had been read and printed in the Royal Transactions, he sent a second letter, stating that he had forgotten to state in the former correspondence that the leg was a *wooden one!* Although this joke was a sore one for the society, it did not injure the reputation of Tar as a remedy, for its legitimate cures were so wonderful that odes were written in its praise, and the celebrated Bishop Berkely published two voluminous works describing, endorsing, and registering its virtues. From the failure of scientific men, at that period, to extract and concentrate the curative principle from the crude tar, its nauseousness caused it to fall into disuse, and its great healing powers were lost to mankind until Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart succeeded in depriving the specific of its unpleasant and cruder particles, and in his PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL offering to the afflicted all that was valuable, while the other parts were eliminated by its careful preparation. As soon as this was accomplished the remedy was again endorsed by the faculty, and the cures were such as to convert its enemies and firmly establish it as one of the greatest blessings to suffering humanity. Its success was immediate and wide-spread, and its manufacture became of great importance and a source of wealth to its reviver. A long life was spent for the welfare of mankind by Dr. Wishart in perfecting his discovery and promulgating its usefulness, and at his decease (which took place but recently) the method of preparation and the extension of its usefulness devolved upon his sons.

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BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXXXVII.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

Miss Susan B. Anthony on the Rampage

"EVERY WOMAN HER OWN MAN."

SUSAN AND THE ELDERS—THEIR SPEECHES, ETC., ETC.

The Congress of Labor met last Monday at the Assembly Building to proceed to business, but it was not until Tuesday morning that they found out

The Object of Their Meeting.

which then proved to be Miss Susan B. Anthony, who at an early hour occupied and entrenched herself on one of the front seats, by which strategic position she was enabled to open an enfilading fire upon either the officers or the audience.

Prior to the hour of ten o'clock in the morning, the different members of the convention from abroad were busily looking over the morning papers to see if their names were in print in the published proceedings of their first day's work. Many were gratified to find not only their name, but the place of their nativity, and, in some instances, their stature and age, which was a piece of popularity they had never enjoyed at home. It is but justice to say, however, that the latter particular of identity was not relished by either Miss Martha M. Walbridge, or Mrs. Doctor Mary Walker, or the persevering Miss Susan.

Punctually at the time the President called the meeting to order, but the tap of his mallet on the desk had the same effect on Miss Susan as when one taps a piano key, and immediately up jumps a little something to strike the corresponding chord within the instrument—so, as the chairman's mallet declared the meeting open, up jumped little Susan to make a speech. The Secretary said he would read the *minutes* first, which must have seemed more like *hours* to Susan.

Mr. Trevellick, of Michigan, said, before accepting the minutes of the previous session, he wanted the secretary to substitute the word "president" in the place of "Mr. Lucker in the chair," as that gentleman was the *bona fide* president of the congress.

Susan said she would like to amend the motion of Mr. Trevellick the Michigander by substituting "chairist" for "president," as it did not so strongly suggest the male species. Not agreed to.

Mr. West, of Mississippi, moved that Mr. Moffett's (of Tennessee) name be added to the Committee on Credentials.

Miss Susan wanted to know how the gentleman from Mississippi stood on the Union question. Coming from a State that begins with a "Miss" is not sufficient for her. (Laughter.) Many a thing that begins with a *miss* continues so. She did not expect to spend her days a-"Miss." (Cries of "joke!" "good!" and laughter.) Susan was about continuing when she was called to order.

The Secretary then announced the committees. Miss Martha M. Wallbridge secured a position on the Committee on Organization, mainly through the efforts of the irrepressible Susan, who insisted that no organization could prosper without a woman.

Mr. Cavis, from the Committee on the Eight-hour law, made a report.

Miss Anthony wanted to know what part of the twenty-four the eight hours were to be taken from. A printer on a daily paper takes his in the middle of the night. The women who set type on the *Revolution* take theirs in the day. No woman could sett up with a man eight hours without being exhausted (laughter and cheers), and she would move that the hours for night work on newspapers be shortened, so that men and women could sett up together in the same office. (Cheers.) She could sett up with any man and it would not tire her (applause), but the close composing-room was not the proper place for a woman to spend eight of the best hours of her life. She would therefore move that men set all the type at night and women in the day.

Mr. Cavis wanted to know of Susan how much time in the day it would take to "set a woman." (Great laughter.)

Susan said the gentleman may think he is very funny, but she would answer his question by saying that she meant that women should sett all the type that is set in the day time; and furthermore, the gentleman would find it a hard job to set her down at any time of day. (Cries of "Go in, Susan!" and cheers.)

At this last remark Mr. Cavis caved.

Mr. Field, of Michigan, offered the following:—

Resolved, That the national money, known as greenback currency, is popular and satisfactory to the working millions of the country——here Susan jumped up and declared it was not satisfactory to fifteen millions of the citizens. What true woman wants to feel Mr. Chase's head, as the phrenologists say, when she goes to buy a piece of calico or ribbon? Not one of the greenbacks of any denomination has the portrait of the distinguished women engraved upon it. Heroes of the war and heroes of the forum occupy the public notice. Who was it that first urged the sending of supplies to Major Anderson? The women of New York. Who cheered and encouraged, at the beginning of the war, the nine months' men? (A voice:—"The nine months' women." Great laughter and cheering, during which Miss Anthony took her seat.)

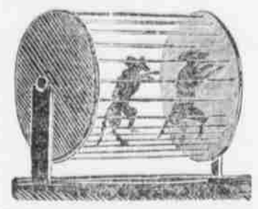
Mr. Field now went on with his *Resolveds*, touching all subjects except women. At the close of the reading, Susan again took the floor, and wanted to know if there was nothing to be said about women in the resolutions.

One of the members made the remark that the women generally could speak for themselves. (Laughter.)

Miss Anthony said it was well it was so. No man ever spoke for her. (Cries of "joke," and "good," and "that's so," with great cheering.) Miss Anthony continued—"This may be fun for the gentlemen, but it is no fun for me." (Cries of "good again.") She was yesterday balloted for by this convention as a delegate, and was refused; but it was not the first time she was refused, and should not be the last. (Applause.)

Mr. Walls, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution to the effect that the action of the convention yesterday refusing to admit Miss Susan B. Anthony as a delegate was not based on the lady's looks, but on the ground that she was not a member of any working organization.

Mr. Walsh, of N. Y., seconded the resolution, and said he himself had no objection to the lady's looks, but had understood that she published a paper called



The Revolution, got up by "Rats."

and his regard for the public weal would not allow him to associate with any one who employed "rats" in any department.

Mr. Puitt, of Indiana, moved to amend by adding that Miss Susan B. Anthony be now admitted as a member on the floor. He did not know what a "rat" was. He did not come here to quarrel with type-setters. They are a small fry in the great labor question. In the great West we don't care whether a man is called a rat or a mouse, we must do right.

Miss Anthony here jumped up, and said she must protest against her bringing looks into the question. She did not travel on her looks. She represented a labor organization, and looked for the time when women would be paid the same as men for the same work. The printers on the *Revolution* were not "rats." Women were now rising in the scale of honorable employments, and she hoped to see the time, by the importation of Chinese, when men would be glad to get situations as seamstresses, and make shirts at fourteen cents apiece, or to do housework and cooking at $2·50 a week, with one afternoon out; and she believed

The Coming Man

will be glad to take in family washes at forty-eight cents a dozen, counting two stockings for a piece. (Cheers.)

Colonel Kume, of New York, said that Miss Anthony had not power at present to make any speeches on this floor. (Miss Anthony—"I have.")

The Chair said that Susan was an ex-delegate from last year, and had the right to speak.

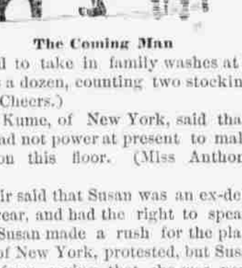
At this, Susan made a rush for the platform. Mr. Carr, of New York, protested, but Susan got on the platform, saying that she was perfectly docile in single harness, and was not afraid of the Carrs. (Cries of "Good," and great cheering.)

Mr. Carr kept on shouting, "My protest is this: That during the strike of the Typographical Union No. 6——Miss Anthony kept on climbing until she reached the platform, the height of her ambition, when she commenced her speech, completely throwing Carr off the track.

Miss Anthony now explained her position. She was here to advocate the interests of the workingwomen of New York. She agreed that it was proper for men and women to be married, but, at the same time, she believed, with Miss Dickinson, that it was unhealthy for the sexes to sleep together. (Cries of "That's so!") She agreed that men, married, should support the women, but not that women should support men. I perfectly agree that women should be married, but you men do not do your duty. (Laughter and applause.) The fact is that the majority of women have to support themselves. Many a man has a wife who makes money by her labor while he goes to the pot-house to sup porter, when he ought to support her at home. (Cries, of "Joke!" "good!" and much cheering.) And further, gentlemen, he goes there in the evening to liquor, and comes home in the night to lick her. (Cries of "Good again!" "Go in, Susan!" and great cheering.) We women of this country, too many of us, have to support ourselves at great odds. We ask for a change (A voice—"Here's a dollar"), and we now cease supplicating it—we demand it.

"I thank you for this hearing. When I go back to New York I will write all about this meeting in the *Revolution*, and I hope, gentlemen, you will all send me on your names, with three dollars each; and you, Mr. Chairman, accompany it with your photograph."

Miss Anthony now descended the platform, and



Left the Meeting

amid much applause.

After Susan left nothing transpired worth recording.

Curiosities for a Museum—Wings of a flying visit.

HOW TO DESTROY FLIES—Encourage spiders.

A COLD SNAP.—Breaking your leg on the ice.

THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

"Lippincott's."

From the paper by George Fitzhugh we take the following Southern opinion about "Land Monopoly:"—

Land Monopoly is the sole parent of civilization, and land monopoly has been universal, in all ages, with the white and Chinese races, and wholly unpractised by the uncivilized races. The latter races are incapable of land monopoly, and therefore can never have self-sustaining civilization. But we see around us, every day, that they may have an exotic civilization. Where a few whites have monopolized the lands, the landless whites and landless negroes must practise the arts of civilized life or perish, for they can no longer live, like brutes, on the voluntary fruits of the earth.

They have become the subjects of capital (and all capital results from land monopoly), and they must fabricate the necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of life for the capitalists, or be without homes or food or fuel or clothes. In fabricating necessaries, comforts and luxuries for the rich, they learn, and continually practise, all the arts of civilized life. Property, or capital, has ever been a close monopoly among the civilized races, and ever unknown, as an institution, among the other races. Any people who are capable of land monopoly, and will practise it, will at once become civilized.

Were it possible to divide lands equally among all the whites, each man would have to labor for his own support; for there being no landless, no one could command the labor of others. The consequence would be, that nothing but the merest necessaries of life could be produced, and the whites thus circumstanced would at once become decivilized. Men never fabricate luxuries for themselves, but make them for others to procure necessaries for themselves. None but a madman would build a fine house or make fine furniture or clothing or equipage for his own use. Were he to attempt it, he would have no time left to produce the necessaries of life, and must starve. If lands were equally divided, or if lands were in common among the whites, civilization would perish. It is the dominion of capital over labor that begets, sustains, and advances civilization. Were there no inequalities of property, there could be no civilization. There is no accumulated wealth, no capital, no inequalities of property, no land monopoly among the uncivilized races. Liberty (in its broadest sense) and social equality are enjoyed by all. They are all ignorant, half-starved paupers. Place them among whites, and subject them, like poor whites, to the dominion of capital, and they necessarily acquire civilization, but it is in most instances a feeble, sickly, exotic civilization. They are contented beings, and content dooms them to eternal ignorance and panperism. A little coarse, common labor will procure for them the merest necessaries of life, and that is all they care or hope for. Not one in a thousand will undergo the labor of mind and body requisite to make them good mechanics, or artists, or scholars, or professional men. Invested with equal political rights, as the negroes soon will be, a very few of them will acquire property, become educated, and occupy respectable social positions. The great mass of them will continue to be a useful, robust, and productive laboring class—much better situated in all respects, however, than the negroes of Africa or the Indians of America.

The whites are ever *discontented*, rivalrous, emulative, rapacious, ambitious, proud, provident, selfish, jealous, aspiring, and accumulative. The most ambitious, powerful, and rapacious from time immemorial have monopolized the lands, and compelled, by virtue of the dominion of land monopoly, the landless to labor for them. The wages of the laboring classes have ever been proportioned to the industry, skill, and inventiveness exhibited by each individual laborer; and this graduated apportionment, acting upon the moral qualities of the whites, such as we have just enumerated, has stimulated them to untiring industry, skill, and inventiveness, and thus sustained a continually-improving and progressive civilization. The civilized races are decidedly unamiable, and if they were not so would cease to be civilized. Yet we do not think that man is endowed by Nature with any evil moral qualities, provided such qualities are not indulged in to excess. Discontent is a virtue while it only serves to make us moderately industrious, provident, and accumulative; content becomes a vice when it begets indolence and improvidence. The white becomes vicious and criminal only when he indulges to excess such passions and propensities as we have mentioned, and this he is sure to do if not restrained by law, public opinion, and (at least) respect for the teachings of Christian morality. The native African is by far the most amiable of human beings when the harvest is just in and game abundant. As such, Homer described him almost three thousand years ago, and as such is he described by all the African travellers of our day. The native Africans brought to this country as slaves were simple, guileless, affectionate, obedient, and industrious: their descendants have contracted many of the faults of the whites, without acquiring any of their good qualities. But even now the negro is a much more amiable being than the white man; and the great question to be solved by the friends of humanity is, Can so amiable a being long live when thrown into free competition with the unamiable white man? The negro is eminently contented, unselfish, improvident, generous, wasteful, unambitious, unaspiring—ready to divide the little he may have with the first comer, and hence incapable of acquiring, holding, or wielding capital or property. In fine, all the uncivilized races are, ever have been, and, left to themselves, ever will be, communists. Private property is an institution almost unknown among them, and equally unknown to them are all other institutions of civilized society. They have no laws, no courts, no judges, no legislators, no executive officers; in fine, no government, for their chiefs or kings only lead them in war or on forays, and when these are over all government ceases. It is force of nature, not want of education, that makes the uncivilized races communists, agrarians, paupers, and anarchists.

The question recurs, How will such people get along when made the political and legal equals of the whites, and thrown into free competition with them? Very well, indeed, we think, in the South. In that climate they are more efficient field hands than the whites, can rent lands as cheaply as the whites, and for much less than the whites have to pay for them in rent elsewhere. As common laborers they receive the same wages as whites. Their wants are fewer and less than those of the whites, for they care not for fashion or appearances, and their earnings while they work are equally great. They have worked well in the section where I live, have plenty of money, spend it profusely, live wastefully, and are sometimes, from sheer improvidence, a little pinched for the necessaries of life. They are quite as respectful, kind, and obliging as when they were our slaves. That scarecrow, hostility of race, ceases to exist when an inferior race, invested with equal legal and political rights, is blended in one common mass with a superior race. Society soon subsides and stratifies; the inferior being becomes a contented laborer, and the superior a kind of protecting employer. The white laborer frets under his galling chains sometimes, because he feels himself naturally the equal of his employer, but finds himself, in social position, far beneath him. It will be the fault of the whites at the South if we do not have the most contented laborers to be found in the world. We should cherish and protect them, for we can get none other. White men will not and should not come South to work as hirelings beside negroes. Workingmen from the North are fast settling among us, but they come to tend their own fields, not to hire themselves out as farm-hands, by the year or by the month. It is this immigration that will soon restore the South, if the negroes will but continue to perform their part as well as they are now performing it.

From a sketch of Dr. Parrish's "Sanitarium", at Media, by Malcolm Macqueen, entitled "A Week at an Aquarium," we quote the following:—

While I am thus whirled along to the Aquarium in the society of its superintendent, let me say a word about that institution, its object, and plan of working. Dr. Parrish certainly deserves well of the republic. He is one of the few philanthropists I have met who, adopting a certain theory, did not appear to take leave of common sense, and endeavor to twist all creation into a distorted conformity with their own individual views. Some years ago, while he was visiting one of the hospitals at Rome, he noticed several epileptic patients strapped down in their beds, simply to prevent their tumbling out; he was informed that they had been treated thus for years, and that it was no uncommon occurrence in the hospital. Shocked at such wanton cruelty, he set about obtaining an interview with Cardinal Antonelli, the all-powerful Secretary of State for the Papal dominions. This interview was at last granted: the cardinal, who received him rather coolly at first, perhaps confounding him with that numerous crew of curiosity-seekers who always besiege men of rank, warmed into awakened interest as the object of his visit was unfolded, and promised to have these abuses inquired into. This was done; and before Dr. Parrish left Rome he had the pleasure of receiving the thanks of the Pope, transmitted through the cardinal, and was only prevented by his departure from enjoying a personal interview with His Holiness. So much for the man. Now for the institution over which he presides.

In combating that terrific vice, intemperance, which, worse than war or pestilence, threatens the destruction of our young generation, the doctor has wisely accepted the teaching of all experience, and starts with the fundamental principle that, as cures for inebriety, all cruelty, personal invective, physical violence, harsh treatment of whatever kind, are not only useless in themselves, but in the vast majority of cases they absolutely tend to increase and aggravate the very propensity they were intended to correct. He recognizes the much-ignored fact, that the only effective mentor to sermonize an inebriate should be found in the awakened conscience of that inebriate himself, roused to a sense of his own degradation and spurred by a determination to recover his own lost manliness; and that the only effective asylum for such an individual is one to which he comes voluntarily, seeking assistance to work out his own reformation. Now this is just exactly what Dr. Parrish's institution is intended for—to extend to fallen humanity a supporting a crutch, not a belaboring cudgel. The doctor has gallantly developed this theory in the face of manifold opposition, with what success I leave the reader to determine.

"My establishment," he exclaimed, emphatically, "is no prison, no insane asylum: my young men are free to go where they please and when they please; nor do I wish them to feel under any restraint, except such as may be self-imposed by their own desire to benefit themselves and gratify me. If they wish to leave me they are free to do so. I will not act the ignominious part of turnkey. While they stay with me I trust to their honor that they will not infringe any of my regulations."

During my residence at the Aquarium—or, to drop hyperbole and give the institution the title by which it is commonly known, the "Sanitarium"—I had full opportunity of seeing and judging the benefits resulting from the excellent system pursued there, until I wondered that men should ever have been so narrow-minded as to attempt the cure of intemperance by any other means. This institution is under the charge of an association of citizens chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, so recently as 1866, to purchase lands and erect buildings for the cure of intemperance. It is pleasant to turn from the long list of failures to effect the latter object that the records of so many other institutions furnish, to the cheering words of the President of the Citizens' Association, Dr. Joseph Parrish, embodied in his first annual report. Young as it is, the institution prospers already, for it is skilfully conducted, in accordance with that system which experience indicates as the only one offering a prospect of success. "Men say"—I quote the words of the report—"that drunkards are beyond hope, because they have tried everything within their reach and have been unsuccessful; but this does not prove that because a jail, an almshouse, an asylum for the insane, a change of residence or travel, has been unsuccessful, everything else will be. It only proves that the means that were tried in the particular cases were not successful, and probably because they were not the best means. If there is truth in humanity, in science, in religion, there is truth in the declaration that a large proportion of cases may be cured. We are an association for the purpose of strengthening a class who need strength, and of saving from additional shame those who are too often classed as criminals, by throwing around them the allurements of a domestic retreat and the refinements of elevated society, that they may be relieved from a condition for which they are not always directly responsible."

What cheering, hopeful, benevolent, and sensible language is this! Come with me now, I beg you, O, reader! that I may show you how this admirable theory has been developed into beneficial practice.

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Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
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Medical attendance free of charge.
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REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
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The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
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DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 38 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 6

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Afflictions.

"Many are the afflictions of the righteous." Trials seem to be a necessary part of the discipline which is to fit us for heaven. They come upon the believer, we have no doubt, when they are most needed, and are removed when they accomplish the good for which they have been sent.

But many of us magnify our troubles, and they appear to us greater than they really are. By brooding over them, we come to think that others have not endured what we are called to pass through. We come to think that we have nothing but sorrow. Instead of taking such a gloomy view of our condition, we should think of our sources of joy, and remember that many have all our sorrows, and only a few of our blessings. We ought not only to be cheered by the thought that a better day is coming, but also by this, that even this day, gloomy as it appears to be, would be brighter, if we only thought as much of our blessings as we do of our trials.

We magnify our troubles by anticipating them. Many, who have no actual troubles, are expecting them, and giving themselves a great deal of unnecessary anxiety. They suffer more in the prospect of trial than they do when it has come upon them. Indeed, of all troubles that distress us, these are often the worst. They eat into the very heart, and drive out every joy and destroy all energy, and we go moping through life as though we were bereft of everything that could give us comfort. And these anticipated troubles are great, because we receive no comfort in them. God comforts His tried children in actual trouble, not in those that are imaginary. We magnify our troubles also when we fail to see God's aim in them. If we cannot see a purpose in suffering, it is all the harder to bear it. Afflictions do not come by chance, and are not purposeless.

Sometimes an affliction comes to *bring us out* of sin. We have wandered from God, and this is God's way to bring us back. Sometimes an affliction *keeps us out* of sin. Many a man has had reason to thank God for a season of sickness, or some disappointment, which for a time filled him with grief. We were on the way to sin, and God arrested us by trial, and kept us from the evil. When we see how we were brought out of sin, or kept out of it by means of trial, we then understand how troubles may be blessings in disguise. They are intended, too, to fit us for heaven. They bring the Christian nearer to Christ. They make him humble and submissive. They give him a truer view of this world, and a clearer, brighter view of heaven. They give him, when properly improved, those desires, and affections, and feelings which will continue to increase throughout eternity.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

METHODIST.

—A Methodist camp-meeting was recently held in Oregon without the aid or presence of a single preacher. The presiding elder and two pastors were sick, and another pastor and the local preachers all were prevented from attending. The laymen held the services and the meeting was successful.

—From the twenty colleges under the charge of the Methodist Church, not less than four hundred students are now taking their diplomas. Between one-tenth and one-fifth of these design to enter the ministry. At least one hundred Methodists are graduating at other colleges, of whom a like proportion will enter the ministry.

—The *Methodist* says that "a Swedenborgian named Parker is attracting some notice in Toronto by the relation of his curious spiritual experiences. He declares that he was taken up into heaven, which is divided into zones like the earth. The frigid zone is peopled by Unitarians, who wear lions' skins on their heads, tigers' skins on their bodies, and bears' skins on their feet, and ride in chariots of ice drawn by horses without any tails."

—The *Central Christian Advocate*, of St. Louis, gives some sensible advice to ministers subject to frequent removals in regard to the disposal of heavy furniture. It is specially designed for Methodist itinerants, but may serve those of other denominations who are hardly more stationary. It is to sell it off, and use barrels and boxes until the parsonages are properly provided with the needed heavy articles by the churches:—

"An old barrel makes a fine arm-chair thus: saw in about the middle of the barrel half way through trim off the staves in the shape of the back of a chair, fill the bottom with hay, draw a gunny sack over the whole, and sit down at your ease. For a table take a store-box, select the smootest side for the top, nail slats across it to hold it together, and for legs take strips of boards about four inches wide, cross them near the middle, fit and nail the top to one end, and you have a good table. We could easily supply ourselves, if necessary. In a similar way bedsteads, washstands, sideboards, and bookcases can be made."

—The Pacific *Advocate* of July 17 describes a camp meeting recently held in Oregon without the aid or presence of a preacher. The presiding elder and the pastor were both confined to their beds at home by severe illness. Of the two neighboring pastors expected, one was called to another part of the country, and the other was suffering from bleeding at the lungs. The local preachers were also providentially prevented from attending. On Saturday it was gratefully announced that on Sunday Bishop Marvin, of the Southern Church, would preach, but neither the Bishop nor any other minister appeared. The Sunday services, as well as all the others, were therefore conducted by excellent laymen, whose labors were greatly blessed.

—A lot has been selected in the beautiful and rapidly improving settlement of Rosenhuyn, Bridgeton district, near Vineland, N. J., for the erection of a Methodist Episcopal church in that place.

—It will take $70,000 to pay the debt, build the tower, and buy the chime for the Metropolitan Methodist Church of Washington.

—The Light street congregation, Baltimore, has at last purchased the Charles Street Church, and when transferred to its new owners will thenceforward become a free-seated house, open to all alike, who may desire to worship at its altars. The Charles street congregation intend building a handsome church as soon as a suitable location can be had.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Bishop of Ohio notified the Rev. C. C. Tate that a new court would be drawn on the 17th of August for his trial, the drawing to take place in the vestry-room of Trinity Church, Columbus. No new charge or presentment has been made. Bishop McIlvaine is reported dangerously ill.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church *Almanac* for 1869 gives the following summary:—Bishops, 47; priests and deacons, 2687; parishes, 2472; baptisms, 35,702; confirmations, 21,958; number of communicants, 194,692; Sunday scholars, 194,046; contributions, $4,457,888. The oldest bishops are the Rev. B. B. Smith, of Kentucky, and the Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, of Ohio, both consecrated in 1832.

—The Rev. E. Lounsberry, of Des Moines, has accepted the Presidency of Griswold College, Davenport.

—Trinity College receives a bequest of $20,000 from Hon. Isaac Toucey.

—The Rev. M. A. DeWolf Howe, D. D., rector of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, has received a call to one of the prominent churches at Providence, R. I.

BAPTIST.

—The Rev. D. C. Eddy, D.D., of the church worshipping at the corner of West Canton street and Warren avenue, Boston, and formerly of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, of this city, has received a unanimous call from the Bowdoin Square Baptist Church, Boston.

—The Baptist church at North Attleboro, Mass., will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary on the 25th instant.

—A Baptist church at Westchester, Nova Scotia, which disbanded several years ago, has recently been reorganized, and six persons have been baptized there.

—Nine churches in and near Washington county, Iowa, have formed themselves into a new association. The first meeting will be held at New Haven, September 11.

—The Baptist Church in Red Wing, Minnesota, was recently presented with an elegant silver-plated "Communion Service." Mr. D. K. Cross and wife, and Mr. James F. Sanborn, of Boston, Massachusetts, were the generous donors.

—The *Examiner and Chronicle* announces that "Rev. H. Harvey, D. D., late Pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Dayton, Ohio, has been elected to the Chair of Biblical Exegesis and Pastoral Theology in the Seminary at Hamilton, and will probably accept."

—The Second Baptist Church, Richmond, Virginia, sustains a day-school, to afford to such of its members as are unable to pay the usual school rates an opportunity of educating their children free of cost. No tuition fees are charged, the whole expense being met by the church. The school is under the direction of a board of managers.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The minutes of Ohio, just published, show 189 Congregational churches, being an increase of 6, and 128 ministers. The church members are 16,497, an increase of 1224.

—The new Congregational church at Amherst, Massachusetts, has a pulpit built of cedar of Lebanon and olive wood, presented by the Rev. Mr. Bliss, President of the Missionary College, Syria, which is supposed to be fully two thousand years old.

—It is stated that Rev. J. E. Rankin, formerly of St. Albans, now at Charlestown, Mass., has received a call to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Washington, D. C.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Old School General Assembly of 1842 decided by a clear majority that marriage with a deceased wife's sister is "forbidden by the law of God." In 1845 it denied the validity of Romish baptism; and in 1849 condemned the practices of sitting in prayer and the reading of sermons. All these are virtually repealed by the act of union.—*Independent.*

—A new Presbyterian paper is proposed in Chicago, to be commenced in the autumn, representing the interests of the reunited Church. The *Presbyter*, of Cincinnati, says:—

"A paper reflecting the views of Drs. Lord and Patterson and Professor Blackburn on our side, and of Revs. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Trowbridge, Matthews, and other Chicago New School men, is what is needed. We wish the new paper good success in its great and growing field. We expect it to be an efficient laborer in favor of a liberal, sound, and progressive Presbyterianism."

—The receipts of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions for May, June, and July of the present year were..... $29,705
The receipts for the same months last year.. 24,575

Increased receipts..... $5,230
Cash payments in May, June, and July, 1869.. $88,160
Cash payments in May, June, and July, 1868.. 82,198

Increased payments..... $5,962

—Dr. Mooers, a much respected and benevolent physician of Plattsburg, N. Y., died some weeks since. While the funeral was being attended at the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member, mass was being recited in both the Catholic Churches for the repose of his soul. The Irish and the French residents, whose poor he had attended without charge, desired this done.

—Five Presbyterian churches have been built in the southwestern part of Sonoma county, Cal., chiefly through the labors of Rev. Thomas Frazer.

—Miss Hart, of the Presbyterian mission in Egypt, was lately burnt to death while trying to seal a can of petroleum. Two natives perished with her. She was a lady of deep and earnest piety, a converted Jewess. She had labored with much success in Cairo for about twelve years.

CATHOLIC.

—The *Catholic Telegraph*, the Cincinnati organ of the Church of Rome, calls the American common school system a social cancer, and says:—

"It will be a glorious day for Catholics in this country when, under the blows of justice and morality, our school system will be shivered to pieces. Until then modern paganism will triumph."

—Burlington, Vt., has been christened the "City of Mary" by the Pope in a document signed with his hands; and among the privileges conferred on the new Catholic church there, it is to possess a statue of the Virgin, blessed and indulgenced by the Holy Father.

—Dr. Dollinger, the leading Roman Catholic theologian of Austria, has fallen under papal displeasure, and ecclesiastical proceedings have begun against him. He had severely attacked the Roman courts, and threatened that the freemen of Germany might refuse to submit to the action of the coming council.

—Cardinal Antonelli has received from Von Buest, Prime Minister of Austria, a note to the effect that, "if the course of Rome does not cease to excite embarrassment within Austria, the Government of Austria and Hungary will be obliged to oppose definitely the journey of the bishops to Rome at the time of the Council."

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1869.

Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., August 30, 1869, for furnishing all the Corn, Oats, Hay, and Rye Straw (to be of first class merchantable quality) required at this Depot during the year commencing October 1, 1869. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly anywhere within one mile of limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, at Fort Whipple, Va., about one and a half miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2000) pounds per ton.

Bidders will state price of Oats and Corn per bushel, including sacks, and also price without sacks, and of Hay and Straw per ton.

The quantity required for the year is estimated at five thousand nine hundred and forty bushels of Corn; thirty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-five bushels of Oats; seven hundred and seventy-five tons of Hay; and two hundred tons of Straw; but the right is reserved to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third on proper notice. The contractor will be required to keep at least one month's supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within six days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twelve thousand dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Proposals, in duplicate, will be addressed to the undersigned, with copy of advertisement attached, marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster. 8 16 6t

RAILROAD LINES!

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:05 A. M., Express; 2:05 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7:00 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6:15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12:25.
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7:15.
4:00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6:55 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7:15 A. M., due 10:45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9:20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10:06 A. M.
9:00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12:07.
5:00 P. M., Passenger, due 8:22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5:10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6:40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M., mail, and 3:30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6:30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9:20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12:00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:15 A. M.
Mail	8:00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9:45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3:15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6:06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7:24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11:50 A. M.
Mail	4:17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5:18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2:00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9:40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10:15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2:00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5:45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Atco	12:15 noon.
Haddonfield	2:45 P. M.
Hammonton	5:40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8:00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic	4:17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A.M., 1:10 and	7:00 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.
WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 5 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9:30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
"	Arrives at Philadelphia	4:10 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

1 ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THAT CONGRESS.

THE CONVENTION OF THE LABOR UNION.

The Proceedings Still Continue, but are Expected to Wind Up To-Day—The Resolutions Offered this Morning—Haste in Business at the End of the Session.

This morning, at half-past 8 o'clock, the Congress of the National Labor Union, sitting in this city, again met at the Assembly Buildings.

The minutes of yesterday's sessions were read and adopted.

On motion, the report of the Committee on Cherokee Lands was postponed for the present.

Mr. Gazzan, of Pennsylvania, obtained the floor, and by permission replied to the address of the Southern delegates delivered last night. He expressed, on the part of the Northern members of the Congress, feelings of equal good-will with those entertained by the Southrons.

Mr. J. C. Sylvis, of Pennsylvania, offered the following:—

Resolved, That when this convention adjourn, it be to reconvene in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the 17th day of August, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. McLean, of Massachusetts, offered to amend by substituting the city of Boston for Louisville.

Mr. Daly, of Ohio, wanted Cincinnati substituted.

Mr. Stockton, of Indiana, moved to amend by substituting Richmond, Va.

The whole matter was finally laid upon the table.

Mr. Wilkins, of N. Y., presented the following:—

Resolved, That R. M. Adger, Peter B. Brown, and Robert Butler be appointed a special committee to organize the colored workingmen of Pennsylvania into labor unions, with instructions to report their progress to the President of the International Labor Congress at the next session thereof. Carried.

F. X. Greenie, of New York, presented the following:—

Resolved, That the President of the Labor Congress be directed to issue a circular to all labor organizations here represented, asking for a contribution of five cents per member, the money thus collected to be used for the purpose of paying the President's salary and defraying such expenses as may be connected with said office.

Mr. A. T. Cavis moved to amend by adding instructions to the Committee of Ways and Means to determine the amount of the President's salary, and the manner in which it shall be raised.

The amendment was voted down. The original resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Myers, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Committee on Co-operation, reported as follows:—

Whereas, We are of opinion that of all the plans devised for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, none has proved so effective to solve the problem of human happiness to so great an extent as that of co-operation:

Whereas, We are happy to learn that great progress has been made in the co-operative movement during the past year, as has been demonstrated not only by the success of those which were in existence previous to the last session, but also by the fact that several others have been established in different branches since the adjournment of this body in New York, among which may be mentioned that of the Tailors' Co-operative Union of the city of New York, and the Journeymen Printers' co-operative establishment of Philadelphia; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the working men and women of the country the imperative necessity of immediately entering into co-operation in the different branches of industry, and thereby secure to themselves the legitimate fruits of their labors.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of a committee on co-operation, whose duty it shall be to examine the different systems now practiced, and report the most feasible plan at the next session of the Labor Congress.

Resolved, That we enjoin it as a duty upon every organization, State and local, holding a connection with the National Labor Union, to assist and encourage the organization of co-operative companies in every branch of industry, and to make use of every opportunity to educate the workingmen to the importance of this subject.

T. J. MYERS, JOHN R. WALSH,
R. BLUSSENT, WM. J. MCDAUGHLIN.

The President on motion was authorized to employ speakers to speak upon co-operation, education, public lands, contract systems in prisons, and all other subjects considered advisable.

A resolution condemning the action of the committee in requesting the advice of Frank P. Blair, and printing his letter, was, on motion, not received.

Mr. Cameron, of Illinois, offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the importation of a servile race for the sole and only purpose of pauperizing the labor of the American workingmen.

Resolved, That we demand the abolishment of the system of contract labor in our prisons and penitentiaries, and that the labor performed by convicts shall be that which will least conflict with honest industry outside of the prisons, and that the wares manufactured by the convicts shall not be put upon the market at less than the current rates.

Resolved, That this Labor Congress would most respectfully recommend to the workingmen of the country that, in case they are pressed for want of employment, they proceed to the public lands and become actual settlers, believing that if the industry of the country can be coupled with its natural advantages, it will result both in individual relief and national advantages.

Resolved, That we demand the rigid enforcement of the law of Congress of 1862, prohibiting Coolie importation.

Resolved, That where a workingman is found capable and available for any office, the preference should invariably be given to such person.

Resolved, That we would urgently call the attention of the industrial classes to the subject of tenement-houses and improved dwellings, believing it to be essential to the welfare of the whole community that a reform should be effected in this respect, as the experience of the past has proven that vice, pauperism, and crime are the invariable attendants of the over-crowded, filly-ventilated dwellings of the poor, and urge upon the capitalists of the country attention to the blessings to be derived from investing their means in erecting such dwellings.

A. T. Cavis, D. C., offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Committee on the Labor Department, with the co-operation of the President, to cause to be prepared a series of questions designed to gather statistics during the taking of the census of 1870, showing the cost of production in all departments of industry, the cost of transportation thereof to market, the classification of the modes of conveyance, the cost when put upon the market, and the prices paid by the consumers at the point of deposit, and press their adoption upon the Congress of the United States through the Convention's Committee.

Mr. Pratt offered an amendment to the constitution, that each local organization numbering less than one hundred members pay an annual tax of one dollar. Laid over under the rules until next year.

Mr. Buck, of Pa., offered a resolution that the President be authorized to appoint between this and the next meeting of the Congress men to deliver addresses upon the principles enunciated in our platform, such as co-operation, public lands, trades unions, the apprentice laws, and other work of this Congress. Carried.

Mr. Kirk, of New York, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the President, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, be required to draft an exact and specified plan according to which all trades' unions of a State have to act unitedly for the purpose of availing themselves of all proper means for the enforcement of an eight-hour law of their State, which shall be binding for any craft, and in which law the punishment for its violation shall be stipulated, the following features of the plan being proposed:—

1. All trades' unions to endeavor to abolish piece-work and to introduce day-work.
2. The trades' unions of every State to centralize themselves.
3. The State in which the centralization of the trades' unions has made the greatest progress will take the lead by practical actions, and should be supported materially by the other States.
4. As soon as the proper time has arrived, labor shall be stopped at the same time and simultaneously in all trades of a State, in order to enforce the Eight-hour law.

A motion was made to adopt the foregoing.

Moved to amend by striking out the words "piece work."

Also moved to amend by inserting the words, "that we abolish piece-work wherever it is practicable."

At this moment the hour of 10 arrived, designated at a previous session as the time for the Congress to go into an election of officers.

The election was then proceeded with, the following named having been appointed tellers:—

Messrs. Powers, of Mass.; Coggswill, of Ill.; Myers, of N. Y.; Walker, of Alabama; and Walls, of Pa.

First an informal ballot was taken for President, which resulted as follows:—

Richard Trevellick, of Michigan	49
A. T. Cavis, of Washington	7
H. F. Jessup, of New York	25
H. H. Phelps, of Connecticut	3
C. H. Lucker, of New York	3
A. C. Cameron, of Illinois	2

Eighty-seven votes in all were cast.

When the announcement was made all the candidates with the exception of Messrs. Trevellick and Jessup withdrew their names.

Upon motion the Congress then went into a formal election for President, which resulted as follows:—

Trevellick	50
Jessup	37

The total vote cast was 87. Richard Trevellick having received a majority, on motion the vote was made unanimous.

On motion, a formal ballot was taken for first vice-president, with the following result:—

Cavis	66
Daily	14
Miss Walbridge	1

Total vote, 81. On motion, the vote for Cavis was made unanimous.

The ballot for second vice-president resulted as follows:—

Kuhn	41
Miss Walbridge	21
Scattering	3

Total vote, 65. The choice was made unanimous.

The informal ballot for Secretary resulted as follows:—

Pratt	35
Walls	32
Baker	6
Scattering	2

The formal ballot as follows:—

Pratt	28
Walls	32

Upon motion the election for Secretary was made unanimous in favor of Mr. Walls.

Upon motion, then, the Chair was directed to cast the vote of the Congress for Mr. A. W. Phelps, of Connecticut, the present Treasurer, for Treasurer to serve during the ensuing year.

The Chair complied, and Mr. Phelps was declared elected.

Upon motion, Miss Walbridge, of Massachusetts, a delegate, was requested to serve as an Assistant Secretary, for the purpose of advancing the interests of workingwomen.

The lady declined.

Mr. Walsh, of New York, then moved that Miss Lewis, President of Women's Typographical Union, No. 1, of the city of New York be nominated for that office.

This was objected to, as Miss Lewis was not a delegate, and finally the nomination of a lady to the position was left to the Chair.

Mr. Rosemon presented a report of the Auditing Committee, exhibiting the expenses of the Congress. It was received and accepted.

William J. McCarty, of Pa., offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State be appointed to wait upon the Legislatures of the several States, recommending the repeal of all laws injurious to the working classes of the respective States, and each committee report to the next General Congress what are the most obnoxious laws in their respective States.

Agreed to.

Various motions were made, but as according to the constitution, the body was disorganized until the installation of the newly elected officers, they were not entertained.

Upon motion of Mr. West, of Miss., the thanks of the Congress were tendered to the retiring officers.

Messrs. Walsh, Sylvis and Cummings were appointed a committee to conduct the new officers to their positions.

They were introduced to the congress by Mr. Walsh.

Mr. Trevellick then returned his thanks to the delegates for the honor they had conferred upon him.

Mr. Lucker moved that the Congress elect a delegate to represent the workingmen of this country in the Workingmen's International Convention, to meet in Switzerland next month. Carried.

Mr. Sylvis, of Pennsylvania, moved that Mr. A. C. Cameron, of Illinois, be elected the delegate.

Mr. Lucker, of New York, and Mr. Jessup, of New Jersey, were also named, but they declined.

The vote was then taken, and Mr. Cameron unanimously elected.

Mr. Lucker, of New York, was afterwards elected an associate delegate.

The Congress then took up the question as to where the next Congress of the Union should be held.

Nearly every city in the United States was named. When the vote was taken the city of Cincinnati was pitched upon.

Upon motion, the thanks of the Congress were returned to the citizens of Philadelphia and the press represented on the floor.

After the transaction of some additional unimportant business the convention adjourned.

CONFLAGRATION.

Destructive Fire in the Twenty-fifth Ward—Loss $25,000—No Water to be Obtained.

About 3 o'clock this morning a fire originated in the cotton waste factory of Messrs. Weldon & Hughes, situated on Gunner's run, near Hart's lane. Word was immediately sent to the Eighteenth district police station, and an alarm sounded. The firemen from the city and Frankford were soon at the scene, but could render no assistance, there being no fire-plugs located in that neighborhood. It was at first thought that water could be obtained from Gunnet's run, but on application of the suction nothing was obtainable but mud.

The consequences were that the firemen were obliged to stand by inactive, and watch with painful feelings the progress of the devouring element. The structure was a large three-story frame built up on brick piers, and with sheds and other attachments covered over half an acre of ground. The whole was entirely destroyed, together with a two story frame dwelling occupied by Mr. Hughes, one of the firm. Nothing was saved but the furniture of Mr. H. The fire originated over the boiler, and owing to the combustible nature of the contents and the buildings, spead with great rapidity. The total loss is estimated at $25,000, upon which there are insurances amounting to $15,000, $5000 of which is in the Royal of Liverpool. Owing to the immense risk attached many companies were unwilling to issue policies, and it was expressly stipulated in the contract with the Royal, that all cotton waste brought to the establishment should be immediately soaked in vats of water.

THE RECEPTION OF CAPTAIN SHAW, OF THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.—Captain Eyre M. Shaw, of the London Fire Brigade, was to have arrived at the New York depot, West Philadelphia, at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon, and was to be met by the committee on entertainment, consisting of Chief Downey, chairman, and Messrs. William D. Kendrick, John G. Butler, William S. Mann, Henry A. Cook, William W. Mann, and William F. McCully. Immediately on his arrival they intended taking him to the house of the Columbia Engine Company, a short distance above the depot, that he might inspect it, having been gayly decorated for the occasion, after which the Captain, in a barouche, accompanied by Chief Downey and the President and Secretary of the Committee, the remainder of the party, in the ambulances of the Good-Will and Philadelphia Fire Companies, were to have driven to the Continental Hotel.

At 4 o'clock Capt. Shaw was to have been banquetted at Broad and Walnut streets, after which he was to proceed to inspect the different fire companies of the 1st and 2d Districts. At 10 o'clock P. M. he was to be again banquetted at the Weccacoe Engine house, Queen street below Second, and at 11:30 serenaded at the Continental Hotel by McClurg's Band.

All this has been prevented by his non-rrival. It is expected, however, that he will arrive about 5 o'clock.

To-morrow morning, between the hours of 2 and 5, an alarm will be sounded by means of the fire alarm telegraph (no bells to be tolled), for the purpose of showing him the workings of the department. After breakfast he will inspect the companies of the Third and Fourth districts; and in the afternoon will be driven to Fairmount Park, Falls of Schuylkill, Wissahickon, and Valley Green.

The following are the committees having charge of the arrangements:—

Committee on Finance—William R. Leeds, Chairman; Messrs. John G. Hollick, Charles A. Porter, S. Y. Greer, and C. M. Engiehart.

Committee on Banquet—Charles A. Porter, Chairman; Messrs. William R. Leeds, and John G. Hollick.

TILL-TAPPERS CAUGHT.—The till of a store at Sixteenth and South streets was tapped on Saturday last, and again on Monday. The occupant on Monday procured a patent drawer-alarm, in order to capture the guilty party or parties. Yesterday afternoon the alarm sounded, and a lad named James Smith, aged twelve years, was detected in the act of opening the drawer. He tried to escape, but was captured by a citizen and taken to the Station-house. While there he "peached" on six other lads, who have all been arrested. The juvenile band will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—John Leary, residing at Thirty-sixth and Walnut streets, carter and contractor, was arrested by the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for working two of his horses with sores on the back and shoulders, and otherwise unfit for use. He was fined $10 and costs by Alderman Johnson.

AN OLD GAME PRACTISED SUCCESSFULLY.—Yesterday afternoon a pair of well-dressed young men entered the establishment of William Faber & Son, No. 618 Chesnut street, and whilst one engaged the attention of the attendant, the other took from the safe ten bars of silver, valued at $90. Both gentlemen succeeded in escaping.

SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCILS.—A special meeting of both branches of City Councils will be held at the Supreme Court room on Monday afternoon, in response to the call of the Mayor.

FILTHY STREETS.—Many of the streets of our city are relapsing into their former state of supreme and undeniable filthiness. From all parts of the city we are in receipt of complaints of the non-appearance for weeks of the scavengers. The old District of Southwark seems just now to be in a peculiarly neglected condition, and some of the streets there are fairly reeking with filth. Queen street, from Second to Fourth, has not had the benefit of the broom or scraper of the active and nimble-footed(?) scavengers for three weeks past, and the case is even worse in some of the lanes and by-ways of that locality. Cherry street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, is also in a most deplorable condition. The sewer on that street was repaired some time ago, and ever since the time of finishing the job, some three or four weeks ago, the cobble stones that were removed to perform the work have been thrown in heaps on the street, and there allowed to remain, making the thoroughfare almost impassable even for pedestrians. This sort of conduct on the part of the contractor is shameful, and that of the Highway Department in permitting such a flagrant violation of the rights of the public is, if anything, even more reprehensible.

The abolition of the present iniquitous contract system for cleaning the streets seems an imperative necessity, and the substitution of some other plan demanded. If it *must* be done by contract, however, we would suggest that the pay of the contractors be determined by the quantity of dirt actually removed from the streets. That is, we would pay for the work, not by the job, as is now done, *but so much per load*, with such restrictions thrown around the matter as to prevent fraud and collusion on the part of those engaged in the performance of the work. This plan would make it to the interest of the contractors to take as much dirt from the streets as possible; whereas, as it is now, the interest of those worthies lies in just the opposite direction. We are satisfied that if the plan we propose were once adopted it would work admirably, and we would once more have clean and healthful streets. What say the public to our suggestion?

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon an individual named Fred. Silman entered the Union Market House, on Second street, above Callowhill, and became engaged in controversy with two brothers named respectively John and Charles Geckler, beef butchers, over the value of some chickens which he had in his possession. The conversation waxing warm, Silman told John to go to —, whereupon John incited with him, but the by-standers separated the two, and Silman walked to another part of the market house. Charles then followed him, and meeting him at close quarters between two of the stalls, struck Silman a severe blow in the breast, felling him like an ox. Silman was picked up and carried to his residence, No. 318 St. John street, and Dr. Hammond called in to attend his injuries. His services, however, have so far been unavailing, the unfortunate man, at latest accounts was struggling with convulsive fits, which attacked him immediately after receiving the blow. Charles Geckler was arrested last evening, and committed by Alderman Becker to await the result of the injuries he had inflicted. His brother John was arrested this morning about 3 o'block, in the market, by Sergeant Aiman, and taken before Alderman Becker, who held him to bail to answer.

THE DEATH OF MR. JOHN A. STOREY.—The recent death of Mr. John A. Storey, of Manayunk, who has held a position in the city Post Office for some time past, and been quite prominent in the politics of his section, was the occasion of a meeting of the employes of the Post Office this morning, at which the resolutions given below were unanimously adopted. Mr. A. J. Fredericks presided, and Mr. J. W. Gibson acted as secretary. The resolutions, which were reported by a committee consisting of Messrs. James Rees, Silas S. Steele, and George W. Ghegan, were as follows:—

Whereas, The Omnipotent, in His divine will, has called from our midst a beloved companion, Mr. John A. Storey; *And whereas*, His sudden demise, together with his many rare and genial qualities of heart and mind, invest his departure from us with sentiments of peculiar grief;

Resolved, That while we lament the loss of a colleague endeared to us by many social virtues, and while the department loses one of its most efficient employes, we are consoled by the reflection that he has found a home where affliction cannot come.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the widow and orphans of our deceased comrade in this their great calamity.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

THE PEACH CROP.—The arrivals of peaches are yet increasing in quantity daily, and the finer qualities of the fruit are now steadily arriving. The following figures will give a tolerable idea of the immense capacity of this city in the line of one marketable article:—

Schooners—Odessa, General Taylor, Village Belle, and Loper with 2600 baskets.

Sloops—Appoquinimink, Lucy Isabel, and Planter with 1421 baskets.

Barges—W. W. Suits, Daylight, David and Lucy, Hannah Sophia, and Willie and Walla with 15,054 baskets.

Propellers—W. Whilldin, Josephine Thompson, Florence Franklin, Reindeer, and Roanoke with 11,780 baskets.

Steamers—Jersey Blue and Perry with 4600 baskets.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Our sweltering citizens should bear in mind that the weather at Atlantic City now is delightfully cool and invigorating, and that the means of access between Philadelphia and there are speedy and pleasant. Three trains will run there this afternoon, viz.:—at 2, 3:15, and 4:15 o'clock, all fast trains. The Sunday morning train at 8 o'clock is also another favorite means of reaching "the City by the Sea," and this season is abundantly patronized. A goodly number of visitors are now enjoying the delights of Atlantic, but good accommodations, *at non extortionate* rates, can still be had there without much difficulty. Owing to the excessive heat the trains of to-day and that of to-morrow will doubtless be very heavy, the cool sea-breeze so constantly prevailing there offering irresistible attractions to the denizens of our heat-afflicted and exceedingly filthy city.

THE HOT DAYS.—August seems determined not to pass without giving our citizens a fair sample of what it can do in the way of sultriness. The folks who have been chuckling at the idea of having weathered the summer without recourse to seashore or mountains, are now fairly taken aback. Bandanas and ices are in request; and if some enterprising Yankee will only try to practicalize Sydney Smith's idea of knocking the marrow out of one's bones to let the air circulate through, he won't find a better time than the present to catch a whiff of inspiration. Yesterday and to-day the mercury has been at 99 degrees, and the chance of its falling seems to be in exact proportion to the coming of the longed-for shower to fill up the empty channel of the Schuylkill. With the sun broiling us, and empty bath-tubs tantalizingly staring at us, what shall we do, unless somebody wakes up the clerk of the weather to give us a tremendous shower-bath?

PURE WATER.—The water now furnished to the citizens of Kensington from the works in that section of our city is of the most offensive character, and cannot fail to cause much sickness. Messrs. Dougherty Sons', the owners of a large distillery located on Front street, below Girard avenue, have connected with their establishment a large artesian well, which furnishes an immense amount of pure spring water. They have with commendable liberality determined to commence running their engines at noon to-morrow, and will be able to furnish one hundred thousand gallons of pure water hourly to those who desire to avail themselves of their liberality. The water will be free to all, and this course will be pursued as long as the present scarcity of water exists.

THE WATER SUPPLY.—During the morning a report gained credence that the Chief Engineer had issued a notice to the effect that the supply of water would cease from Fairmount reservoir after 1 o'clock to-day. There is no truth in this report. Mr. Graff hopes, by bringing all his resources into operation, to continue a moderate supply of water from Fairmount for a short time to come, possibly until the much wished for rain sets in. The public are cautioned to use the strictest economy in the use of water for their own sakes. Considerable aid has been furnished in the continued supply of water by the partial stoppage of the mills on the Schuylkill from Fairmount dam to Flat Rock.

SCANDAL.—The citizens of the northern portion of West Philadelphia have been very much exercised for a few weeks by the details of a horrible tragedy in which a number of young bloods and a young lady, residing in that part of the city, were alleged to have been implicated. The various rumors incident to such a matter have been repeated so frequently that the female portion of that community have got into a fearful "stew" over it. On investigating the affair we find that no less than eight young fellows were arrested for perpetrating a nameless outrage upon the young lady in question, but after repeated hearings before a magistrate they were all discharged for the want of testimony.

THE FALL TRADE.—The neighborhood of the freight depot of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on Thirteenth street, below Market, has assumed within the last few days a scene of unusual activity. Great strings of drays and wagons are in constant attendance awaiting a chance to unload. This activity indicates a heavy fall trade, but it is in great measure owing to the recent reduction of the freight tariff on the Pennsylvania Central from a very high figure to 35 cents per hundred pounds. The merchants of the South and West and the shippers of this city appear disposed to avail themselves of the reduction to the fullest extent.

LACK OF MATERNAL INSTINCT.—Alderman Collins has held in $800 bail an unfortunate being whom nature has created in the form of woman, named Mary Connor, for cruelly beating a little girl aged nine years, her own offspring, with an iron bed-wrench. The poor child's head and face were terribly bruised.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Particulars of the Lynching of Two Negroes—Horrible Details of the Affair—The Transfer of Bonds.

Rain Falling Along the Head-waters of the Schuylkill.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reported Lynching of Two Colored Men.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Accounts have been received of the lynching of two colored men, Charles Brown and Jacob Merryman, who recently committed an outrage on a young white woman on the Orange, Alexandria and Manasses Railroad. It appears that after a preliminary investigation, the parties were committed to jail for trial, but after the examination was concluded, the woman said that the crowd present had confused her, that she had been ashamed to tell fully what had happened to her.

To her intimate friends, however, she gave full details of the outrage. This so exasperated the people, that threats of lynching were freely made, and at two o'clock on Thursday morning a party of disguised men surrounded the jail at Front Royal where the negroes were confined. One of them knocked at the door of the jail, which being opened the jailor had a Colt's pistol presented at his head and a demand made for the keys of the cell in which the prisoners were confined.

The demand could not, under the circumstances, be resisted, and the key was delivered. The jailor was locked up in his own room, and knows nothing more of what transpired. Nor can any more facts be elicited except that the cell in which the prisoners were locked up was empty in the morning, and that the mail-boy from Luray passed, about daylight, on the road, several strange looking men.

Exchange of Bonds.

General Spinner this morning received a letter from a national bank at New York containing $370,000 in 10 40s, asking to have them re-exchanged for 5-20s.

Internal Revenue Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Some weeks since Supervisor Conklin, of New Orleans, was sent West by Commissioner Delano on special business. He returned yesterday and submitted to the Commissioner a voluminous report of his investigations in the First, Second, and Third collection districts of Ohio. It seems Conklin was detailed to work up a case against Supervisor Young, and the Delano clique are jubilant to-day over reports which are mysteriously given out that they have a sure thing on Young which will lead to his removal. Young's friends say it has been a sort of Star Chamber investigation, and assert that when Congress meets a full investigation of Delano's course, and all the correspondence relating to Young's case, will be called for by Sherman in the Senate and Schenck in the House, both of whom are Young's friends.

It is given out that the frauds in the Cincinnati and Dayton districts have not been equalled in the history of the revenue service. Delano's attention was called to these frauds by a Southern Supervisor in May last, but no attention was paid to the matter till lately.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the North American—Probable Return of Minister McMahon.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The steamer North American, from Rio Janeiro, with dates to July 26, arrived to-day.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth and gunboat Kansas were at Rio, all well.

It is reported that United States Ministers McMahon and Worthington, with their families, would return to the United States by way of Europe.

FROM THE STATE.

Good News from the Schuylkill Region.

PHŒNIXVILLE, Aug. 21.—Quite a heavy shower commenced falling about noon. It is still raining, and the shower appears to be going in the direction of Philadelphia. The fall in this neighborhood will add considerably to the volume of water in the Schuylkill river.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

President Grant to Visit Concord.

CONCORD, Aug. 21.—President Grant has accepted an invitation from Governor Stearns to visit Concord. Colonel M. W. Tappan, Chief of the Governor's staff, left for Newport this morning to arrange definitely the day, which will be some time next week.

FROM BALTIMORE.

German Schutzenfest.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—The German Schutzenfest commences here on Monday next, to continue four days.

FROM EUROPE.

The Crops in England.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Reports from all parts of England in relation to the crops have been published. With the exception of wheat, they will be at least as good as the average.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	199	Pacific M. S.	79¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	98	Western Union Tele.	37
Ph. and Rea. R.	96	Toledo & Wabash R.	87
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	107¼	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	80¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	105	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	88
Chi. and N. W. com.	86¾	Adams Express.	57½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	96¾	Wells, Fargo.	19½
Chi. and R. I. R.	115	United States.	62½
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	151	Gold	131⅞

Market unsettled.

Personalities.

—Professor Perry is free-trading in Maine.

—Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth is reported an opium-eater.

—Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa, the Fenian reader, is in Boston.

—An entire jury of Smiths was recently empanelled in England.

—The Countess de Bosier is the first Parisienne who has mounted Mont Blanc.

—An Oregon paper calls George Francis Train a deserter from a comic almanac.

—Weston has failed again—this time to walk 50 miles in 10½ hours at Davenport, Iowa.

—Miss Sophie Worrell wishes it understood that she had nine offers of marriage last season.

—Le-po-tai, the celebrated Chinese physician of California, has some 700 patients, and an income of $7000 per week.

—The Duke of Newcastle's family motto is "Loyalty knows not shame." *Tomahawk* thinks it appropriate.

CUBA.

How Near Mr. Polk Came to Buying It.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 16, 1869.—Concerning the purchase of Cuba, a new version of the steps taken in the matter during the administration of Mr. Polk has just appeared in a French work issued in Paris by M. Profino Valiente, entitled "Reforms in the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico," with a preface by M. Ed. Laboulaye. The indorsement thus given to the work, by a gentleman as distinguished as M. Laboulaye, marks its author as a man worthy of confidence. His story regarding Mr. Polk's attempt to secure the island, as found on page 277 of the work named, is, in substance, as follows:

During the Presidency of Mr. Polk, when the Spanish treasury was exhausted, and a heavy war debt was pressing, the American Minister at Madrid proposed to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs the cession of Cuba for a consideration. The proposition was favorably received and a price agreed upon, which was $100,000,000. The Cabinet at Washington approved this agreement, and directed its Minister to close the negotiations, but to endeavor, if possible, to reduce the price named. Pending the final preparation of the papers, the American Secretary of Legation at Madrid, who had acted as interpreter, visited Paris, and while there at a dinner party with friends, mentioned the particulars of the negotiations. By this means it became known to certain Englishmen, who at once sent the fact to London. The English Government immediately interfered and prevented the consummation of the negotiation. Thus far M. Valiente. The version of the matter most generally received in this country at the time, was that a proposition for the purchase of Cuba had been made by our authorities, but that it had been declined. If the above account be true, there must be some interesting unpublished correspondence upon the subject in the State Department. If the part played by Lord Palmerston could be ascertained, it would form a readable chapter in the history of the loves of these two countries. And if the Secretary of Legation (if he be living) could be induced to prepare an account of that dinner in Paris, it would not be without its value.

The Volunteers Refuse to Fight.

HAVANA, Aug. 15.—To replace the losses the battalion of mobilized volunteers sustained in campaign, it was lately proposed to select three men of each company of the Havana volunteers. To induce them they were promised not to be sent to the field of operations, and were told that they were to be employed merely to garrison the city of Neuvitas. None would enlist; but they said they would all go in a body of 8000 or 9000 men, commanded by their own officers, which they, of course, know is impracticable. News was received at the Palace yesterday, from Macagua, Jaguey Grande, and Colon, stating the insurgents intended to open active operations in the western district. The *Diario* is alarmed.

In respect to confiscated sugars the Roberts family are now the talk of Havana. Mr. Lopez Roberts, who is Civil Governor, and has charge of the business of confiscation, has a brother who is a broker, and to whom the sugar is turned over to be sold. The amount of confiscated sugars is now very large, and they are all sold by the brother of the Civil Governor. No one knows what they bring. A large lot coming from the estate of Senor Mora (San Joaquin) has been lately sold to Perez and Meyeros, Spanish speculators. These gentlemen would not report the price at which the sugars were bought, even when pressed for an answer by some of their friends and other brokers. Bills of exchange to the amount of $500,000 are reported as having been drawn recently in favor of Lopez Roberts, the Civil Governor.

The Cuban Expedition.

A suit has been brought in the United States District Court of Brooklyn, by Jacob Herrion, Peter Hammond, and Catharine A. Franklin, against Ignatio Afaro and others, composing the Cuban Junta. Jacob Herrion sues to recover $3885 for ten days' use of his tug-boat Jonathan Chase. His claim was secured by the seizure of 476 cases of ammunition, 200 shell, 157 cases, and parts of three wagons, the property of the Junta in this city. The suit of Peter Hammond is for the same amount, for charter of his tug-boat H. M. Cool; and Catharine A. Franklin sues for $3000 for the use of the tug R. L. Mabey. The property was to have been sold by the United States Marshal to satisfy the above claims, when the Junta, through their counsel, applied to Judge Benedict to have the default reopened. The request of the Junta was granted yesterday, and it is expected that the suits will come up for trial at the first session of the Court.

Another Cuban Expedition.

It is suspected on good grounds that a Cuban expedition will leave within a few days either from this port or Boston. Preparations have been quietly and silently going on for the last three weeks among the Cubans of this city, and it is beheved that the two or three expeditions on a small scale from Florida were mere blinds to divert the attention of the public from the direction in which the work is going on. Marshal Barlow has been for the last two weeks taking extraordinary precautions against any violation of the neutrality laws, and the fillbusters will probably find some difficulty in getting safely off.

A wild and probably unfounded story was afloat yesterday, to the effect that a conspiracy existed among certain of the Cubans in this city to seize several of the Spanish gunboats as soon as completed, and sail off in them to the Antilles. What with the Port Admiral, Barlow, Delamater, and the Spaniards, this would be indeed a difficult, if not an impossible, achievement. The released fillbusters have been mysteriously quiet for three weeks past, and their leaders have subsided into sudden obscurity.—*N. Y. paper.*

Contraband Publications.

Copies of *La Revolucion*, the Cuban organ printed in New York city, are being extensively circulated in Cuba and Porto Rico. The copies to be forwarded are printed on tissue paper and enclosed in an envelope like an ordinary letter.

THE WATER QUESTION.—Pursuant to orders issued by the Mayor on the 17th inst, the police of the different districts this morning visited the occupants of the houses on their beats, and cautioned them against any unnecessary use of the aqueous fluid *pelept* Schuylkill water. It was a thankless task. By some the officers were politely received, and their admonitions kindly accepted; with others, the case was just the opposite. A number of instances occurred where an officer on remonstrating with a servant, was by the latter, aided by the broomstick, forced to retreat. An Irish servant girl in the Sixth Police district answered one officer with, "The missis wants the payment scrubbed, an' its meself that's going to do it; so, be off wid ye now!" and with that the contents of a bucket were hurled after the now retreating officer. Another instance occurred in the Fifteenth ward, where an officer appealed to the good judgment of the occupant of the house; for answer he was—in terms rather more emphatic than polite—requested to visit a region a few degrees warmer than Philadelphia is to-day, and where water is an unknown luxury.

Affairs at Fairmount remain the same; and, unless we are favored with a copious supply of rain by the All-wise Dispenser of all good, before sunrise, we shall, we fear, be in a rather pitiable condition. As scientific men give us to understand that intense heat produces immense absoption, it might be fair to judge that some reactionary movement may take place, and rain follow as a consequence.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF APPOINTMENT—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS.—The Board of appointment, composed of the Judges of the Supreme and District Courts and Court of Common Pleas, twelve in all, met in the Supreme Court-room to-day, for the purpose of electing Directors of the City Trusts, twelve in number. Chief Justice Thomson presided; James Ross Snowden acted as Secretary.

Chief Justice Thompson	nominated	Hen. M. Phillips
Judge Reed	do.	Wm. B. Mann.
Judge Agnew	do.	William Welsh.
Judge Sharswood	do.	Edward King.
Judge Williams	do.	Gus. S. Benson.
Judge Thayer	do.	Alex Biddle.
Judge Allison	do.	C. H. T. Collis.
Judge Brewster	do.	Geo. H. Stuart.
Judge Ludlow	do.	Jas. Campbell.
Judge Hare	do.	J. H. Michener.
Judge Pierce	do.	J. G. Tell.
Judge Allison	do.	Js. L. Claghorn.

at large, in place of Judge Stroud, who declined to nominate.

The nominations being completed, the Board then adjourned.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

SOUTHAMPTON, August 21—A. M.—Arrived, steamship Cimbria, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 21.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....82 | 11 A. M.....97 | 2 P. M.....97

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Normanby, Otis, Ivigtut, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Adelaide, Wilson, Boston, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Ella H. Barnes, Avery, Norfolk, do.
Schr Wake, Gandy, Washington, do.
Schr Challenge, Rickmore, Barrington, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Maria Fleming, Williams, Fall River, do.
Schr Josephine, Whitemore, West Dennis, do.
Schr Fanny Johnson, Marts, South Amesbury, do.
Schr Eugene, Howes, Wellfleet, do.
Schr Abby, Raynes, Quincy Point, do.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, Lynn, do.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, New Bedford, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Dutch brig Louisa and Maria, Wynberg, 27 days from Cienfuegos, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Span. brig Magdalena, More, 24 days from Cienfuegos, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Eliza Pike, Larkin, 14 days from Windsor, with plaster to Smith & Harris.

Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, 6